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VOL. VIII NO. 192. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha*	8093
21st "	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7346
25th "		15620
2nd Oc		8089
9th "		10883
16th "	A Steamer	
23rd "	Karmala	8933
30th "	Naldera	16230

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
B. I. Company's Fares, Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	—
th	Dilwara	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC . KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
22th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
13th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
14th "	Barpeta	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi	4141	29th July	18th Aug.
Shinyo-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug.
*Hakodate Maru	J. Kinoshita	5285	22nd Aug.	24th Aug.

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	9th Aug.	18th Aug.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	17th Aug.	25th Aug.

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Manage.
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Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.
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Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220.000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,463
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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap plication.
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GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,56,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,631/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

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The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 3 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received, terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCH: Ahmedabad.
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 66,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Perfect Economy in management. Th supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investiga tion and Valuation, is entrusted to an ex perienced European Actuary.
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Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

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(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Fukata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and for shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
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SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at ... per annum on DAIL BA... Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to ... Jul... interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascer tained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

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(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
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(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 75,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
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Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fangtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Llone, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
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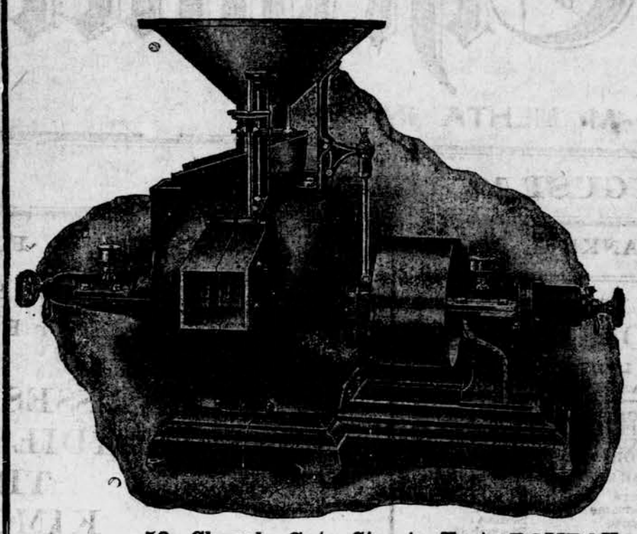

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20)	Rs. 49,99,400
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 19,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Fever Drops (144	1—0—0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—4—0
Germicide (general preventive)	0—10—0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	1—0—0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Influenza solution	0—10—0	Universal Embrocation	1 0
Liver Solution	1—4—0		

For further particulars write to:—

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

M. J. GAJJAR,
22-24 C. F. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

Phone No. 2031. Telegrams: INSTALL—Bombay

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.

Insist upon demanding the Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

THE FATAL BANQUET

The food which the rodent is so covertly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of similar preparations.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos-Ayres, Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919

"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."

"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"

"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."

"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."

"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,
J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road
(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.

Contractors & Engineers,

You will find it to your advantage to address your enquiries for

All-English Engineering Stores—

to the largest stockists of these lines:—

Hatim Attari & Company.

Shipchandlers and Contractors

24: 26, Nagdevi Street. BOMBAY.

Phone 4412 Teleg: "NAILS"

FORD CAR OWNERS

Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from

R. T. MEHTA & Co.
Near Novelty Cinema,
CHARNI ROAD BOMBAY No. 4.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS. For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza, Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT. for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, As. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi. etc. etc. As 6 each,

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., Warli, Laboratory, Bombay. II

Telegraphic Address:— BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

SAL VITÆ

The most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Re. 1 per phial.

PILES TABLET.

Effects rapid and radical cure of both internal and external The hemorrhoid (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Re. 1 per phial.

DIABETES TABLET.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, renders the urine and blood sugar-free reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.

The best remedy for cough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthma. Instant relief in every dose. Per bottle of 24 tablets Re. 1.

S. C. ROY, M. A.
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, (B) Dhurrmtolla Street,
or 167/3 Cornwallis Street Calcutta.

Every satisfaction in cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on reques.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema
Girgaum, BOMBAY

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

Price List Free on Application

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,
General Shaw, Merchants
LAHORE.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training, in General Commercial and Specialised Accountancy, Banking subjects. Prospectus on application 80, Esplanade Road. 4105

UNDERGRADUATES, MEDICAL STUDENTS or NURSES wishing to improve their prospects by obtaining a Degree and Diploma of a Foreign University by a Correspondence Course of study during spare hours should apply for particulars to Box No. 943, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4098

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SERVANT with English and Gujrati knowledge BOMBAY WASHING Co., Military Square, off Watson's Hotel, Fort. 4122

WANTED.—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES for a Mofussil High School Apply stating minimum salary required to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3018

WANTED.—SERVICE, having thorough experience of all the works of Share Bazar, write time and your address to see you personally to (Thorough) Old Share Bazar. 4119

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as Head Master for the High School of an important State in Gujrat. Only those having long experience as Head Masters and willing to serve at least for 3 years should apply, stating full qualifications and pay particularly. Science graduate preferred. Apply to Box No. 944, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4090

WANTED by a General Agent, SUB-AGENTS to convas under him for a first class Life Insurance Co., in Bombay, during spare hours. Handsome opportunity for persons seeking extra income. Locality Bombay to Bassein and Bombay to Kalyan. Communications from applicants treated confidential. Please address Box No. 945, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4106

WANTED.

WANTED—STABLES for six horses and carriages in the Fort or vicinity:—Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphins one Circle, Fort. 4081

WANTED—A new or Second Hand STONE CRUSHER. Apply ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Marine Lines, Bombay. 4114

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Plot of Land near Andheri 13 acres containing mango grafts. Apply Box No. 924, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3083

FOR SALE—Wanted offers for One Sizing Machine and Two Yarn Conditioning Machines. Can be seen at the UNION MILLS LTD., DeLisle Road, Parel. 4073

FOR SALE OFFICE PREMISES in Fort in central business locality with frontages on two public streets. Admirably suited for a big shop or show-room. Price Rs. four lacs. Apply Box No. 948, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4115

FOR SALE—OVERLAND MODEL '4' and FORD SEDAN cars entirely new with Petrol facilities. Apply sharp to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILIES, Hughes Road Chaupati, Bombay. 2919

FOR SALE—A four cylinder 10 H. P. AUSTEN, thoroughly overhauled and painted, in perfect working order. Price Rs. 4,500 can be inspected, on application to SUPERINTENDENT Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital Garden-Lane, Sandhurst Road. 4080

FOR SALE—One complete shed all round Corrugated Sheets and also roof with 7 inches by 4 inches by 16 feet. "H" Beams, Steel Trusses on 10 feet centres. Shed 70 feet by 18 feet with one folding door near Charni Road Tram Junction and Messrs. Pochee and Sons. Work Shop. Apply to Box No. 939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4069

TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW at Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large Compound, Europeans and Japanese preferred. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4123

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED a really good COOK who can turn out first-class French dishes. Hindu Mag. or Goanese. Mate allowed. Good salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references and testimonials which will not be returned to Box No. 932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4035

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 PER. CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of net less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs 200 on the 23rd month.

(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.

(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920
2320

INDIA'S GREATEST SON

THE LATE LOKMANYA BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.

NOBODY can dispute that the memory of the GREAT DEMOCRAT and LEADER of INDIA should be perpetuated and for that purpose a substantial memorial fund raised. A TILAKSHISHYA has exhorted "It is absolutely necessary to start a memorial Fund to perpetuate the memory of the LATE GREATEST SON OF INDIA and it is hoped that the LEADERS OF INDIA will devote their earnest attention on this subject".

It is a patent fact that exorbitant sums are now-a-days thrown away to brokers as brokerage for canvassing shares of a Limited Company, but the sympathy and good-will of the Public are earnestly invited to the intended "THE GURUDATT CINEMATOGRAPHS COMPANY" which is very shortly to be started as a Limited concern and for which the memorandum, Prospectus and Articles of Association to be filed according to the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 are being prepared and the Company expected to be registered as such in near future.

It is decided by the Promoters of the said Company that an amount calculated at Re. 1 per every subscribed share of the proposed Company will be paid in the above-mentioned memorial fund raised for perpetuating the memory of the LATE LOKMANYA.

It is like killing two birds with one stone and it is hoped all the sons of the dear MOTHERLAND will leave no stone unturned and will surely subscribe their mite to the said memorial fund by subscribing to as many shares as they can of the proposed "GURUDATTA CINEMATOGRAPHS COMPANY" shortly to be opened with all its paraphernalia in a spacious and up-to-date theatre. Each share shall be of the face value of Rs. 25 and a sum of Rs. 5 only per share is to be paid with the application forms. Private Promoters forms can be had from the undermentioned company.

Messrs. AUNZA & CO.
45, Cawasji Patel Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

This is a golden opportunity for all those who have the good of the country at heart and reverence for the memory of the LATE GREATEST PATRIOT OF INDIA and specially a golden opportunity for the BHATIA, MOSLEM and LOHANA Volunteers, whose motto is "Sacrifice for and service to the Country" and who naturally desire to keep in living memory the LOKMANYA the embodiment of such Sacrifice and service by helping the cause of the proposed Company and thus indirectly increasing the "Memorial Fund". 4098

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.
NOVOCAIN

NOW

AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO., Dalh Lane, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW INDIA LOAN.

APPLICATIONS for the TEN YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS 1930, FREE OF INCOME-TAX, and 5 PER CENT INCOME-TAX FREE LOAN 1945-55 will be received at the office of the undersigned, on the ground floor of the Civil Secretariat Building between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other working days.

H. DENNING,
Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay.
Dy. Controller of Currency's Office,
The Secretariat,
Bombay, the 5th of July, 1920. 2281

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

ORDINARY SHARES.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 10 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before 15th August, 1920, and the Holders of the said Shares are required within the date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board.
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 30th 1920. 2311

FOR SALE.

SEALED OFFERS will be received by the undersigned till 25th instant for one 45—50 H.-P., six-seater Mercedes touring Car, richly upholstered very little used, and maintained in excellent condition under European supervision. The Car will be seen in Bombay also, at Jayamahal Palace Nepean Sea Road, from about 14th instant For further particulars please apply to:—

MOTILAL M. MISTRY.
Garage Assistant.
Palace Garage Office,
Baroda, 1st August, 1920. 3033

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One English Rubber tyred sociable in very good order Rs. 1,000.
One English Rubber tyred Canoe Landau Rs. 700.
One English Rubber tyred miniature Brougham Rs. 1,100.
One English Rubber tyred Mail phaeton Rs. 800.
A complete turnout consisting of an English rubber tyred canoe landau, with a fast, strong handsome white pair of Walers, perfectly quite no vice about 15-2 and a double set of harness Rs. 1,000.
Apply to Box No. 940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4071

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of Motor Launches, Motor Hulls, Barges, Dinghies, the property of His Majesty's Government lying at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi.

Tender forms and particulars of craft for sale can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road,
Post Box 122, Bombay. 3037

NOTICE.

WANTED in an Indian State, a first-class CLOCK and WATCH MISTRY, reliable and thoroughly qualified to look after three Tower Clocks and several clocks in the various Palaces and public buildings. Pay according to qualifications. Salary for a good assistant allowed, if thoroughly qualified. Apply with copies of references and testimonials, which will not be returned to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4027

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS.

IN order that the Company may be able to deal with applications for temporary illuminations on the above occasion, it will be necessary for these to be received before 30th September.

As the amount of spare plant available is restricted, priority will be given in accordance with the date of application.

All applications must be forwarded on this Company's printed forms.

CECIL C. FOWLER,
Acting Managing Engineer.
10th August, 1920.
Colaba Causeway. 4063

BUILDING SITES, POONA.

KOREGAON ROAD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

THE undersigned will sell by Auction 6 plots (Nos. 3, 5, 10, 12, 16 and 22) from the Poona Suburban Development area on the Koregaon Road, at the Collector's Kacheri, Poona, at 12-30 p.m. on MONDAY, August 30th. Each plot measures about 1¼ acres, and will be sold to the highest bidder as a building site, subject to an annual assessment of 9 pies per square yard for 50 years, at the end of which period the assessment will be subject to revision. Only one bungalow will be allowed on each site, and all building plans will have to receive the Collector's approval. The area is about to be included in Poona Suburban Municipality, fine roads are already being constructed, and arrangements for water supply will be made as soon as possible.

A plan of the whole lay-out of the area can be seen between 11 and 4 on any working day at the Collector's office, or at the South-West corner of the area.

Government reserve the right to refuse the highest or any bid.

For any further information, application may be made to the Collector.

W. F. HUDSON.
Collector of Poona. 4065

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED on and from the 15th of August, 1920. 4110

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort on TUESDAY the 17th August, 1920 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the business mentioned in the Circular posted to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 9th August, 1920. 4121

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, for the works in the construction of a new building at Kalbadevi Road.

Forms of tender can be had on payment of Rs. 2 each and plans and particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned between office hours.

MERWANJI BANA & CO.,
Architects,
45, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. 4046

FAR EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
YANGTSZE INSCE. BLDG. SHANGHAI
FIRE AND MARINE.

Business accepted at tariff rates and discounts.

Claims and Losses under the Company's Policies are made payable at all the Principal Ports and Cities in Europe, America, Asia and Australasia.

Policies guaranteed by the Yangtsze Insce. Assoc., Ltd.

Agents—NARAEN & Co., 21 Hummum Street Bombay. 4043

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUTTONJI JEHANGIR SCREWVALLA, LIMJI SHAPURJI SCREWVALA and RUTTONJI DHUNJIBHOY SCREWVALA, executor of Awabai Dhanjibhoy Screwvala have contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Old Modi Street and Mint Cross Road, within the Fort in the City of Bombay in registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1948 (1) and 2001 (1), Street Nos. 67, and 34 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5977, New Surved No. 1/8556 and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the North by the property of Bai Awabai, widow of Dhanjibhoy Ruttonji Screwvala, on or towards the South by the property of Bejonji Motabhai Mahbedji, on or towards the East by the Mint Cross Road and on or towards the West by the Old Modi Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground Rent tenure situate, lying and being at Mint Cross Road, within the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 39 and 83/100 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes Under Ward A No. 1943 (2 C A), Street No. 22, A C and bounded as follows that is to says:—on or towards the North by the property of Bai Awabai, widow of Dhanjibhai Ruttonji Screwvala, on or towards the South by the property of Bejonji Motabhai Mohbedji, on or towards the East by the Mint Road and on or towards the West by the Mint Cross Road.

THIRDLY—all that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mody Street and Mint Cross Road, within the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1948(2) and 2001(2), Street No. 69/36 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5976, New Survey No. 2/8556 and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the North by the property of the late Mr. N. M. Petit, on or towards the South by the property of Limji Shapurji Screwvala and Ruttonji Jehangir Screwvala of or towards the East by the Mint Cross Road and on or towards the West by the Old Modi Street.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure situate lying and being at Mint Cross Road within the Fort in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 39 and 83/100 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1943 (2c) Street No. 22 AC and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the North by the property of the late Mr. N. M. Petit on or towards the South by the property of Limji Shapurji Screwvala and Ruttonji Jehangir Screwvala, on or towards the East by the Mint Road and on or towards the West by the Mint Cross Road.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 4120

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A SOUND INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—An OIL MILL as a running concern in perfect order, which has been leased out at Rs. 325 per month exclusive of all expenses. The business is easily worth over Rs. 20,000, but the owner is willing to accept a reasonable offer owing to his being unable to attend personally to the business on account of his other and more pressing engagements. Bonafide purchasers are requested to apply to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4111

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 7th Dividend of the Company for the nine months ended 31st March, 1920, declared at the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1920 at the rate of rupees one thousand per Whole and rupees five-hundred per Half Share, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 16th August, 1920 between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the registered Office of the Company

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 4109

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SOLIT TICKETS Nos. 2/2444 & 2/2445 in respect of 25 shares each of THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED in the name of Shri Krishna have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

MESSRS. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
4116 Agents.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. CARR desires to intimate that he has resumed practice at 107, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower), Bombay, and personally attends all patients.

A fully qualified medical man who has specialized in Pyorrhea Alveolaries and other diseases of the oral cavity is also in attendance and gives treatment by the most up-to-date methods. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
(opp. Clock Tower), Bombay. 4113

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Dr. LAKSHMAN BACHOBA DHARGALKAR, L.M. & S., late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, retired Medical Practitioner ..... Deceased.

Dr. PURSHOTTAM GANGADHAR DHARGALKAR, of Santa Cruz, Hindu Inhabitant, nephew of the abovenamed deceased one of the executors named in the will..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this ninth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 9th day of August, 1920.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 4112

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 621.

THE AUCTION SALE OF ONE FORD LORRY OF ONE TON WITH STRONG WOODEN BODY IRON CLAMPED AND BRACED.

By the order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 15, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One Ford lorry of one ton with strong wooden body, iron clamped and braced.

A deposit of 25 per cent require at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR MOTOR CARS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

One 5 seater Overland Motor Car.
One Overland Motor Car No. 4 Model with Taxi Metre.
One five-seater D. E. Dion Bouton Motor Car.
One Mexwell Motor Car No. 4526, 20 H.P. and 4 Cylinders.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND WOODEN STANDS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Assistant Controller, Textiles sales of the Indian Munitions Board.

A very great lot of Government clothing consisting of Tweed, Mosqu'to Netting, Webbing Khaki, Cap com tors, woolen comfortors, mittons G Blue Flannell Cotton white sleeve linning, Union cloth, Towels and Towelling cloth

Also wooden stands etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 SHARES OF THE UNION BANK.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 12-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at New Share Bazar by order of Seth Hassanally Haji Mahomed Ladha and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Ismail Mamad & Sons.

100 Shares of the Union Bank.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Induji Devraj and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Hansraj Rughnath of Kapasan.
35 bales Kapasan Cotton.
On account and at the risk of Seth Naranji Vrudhichand of Kakroli.
6 Bales Bhilvada Cotton.
On account and at the risk of Seth Trikamji Dhanrupji.
6 Bales Amrelli cotton.
Above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Khimji Vishram at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs MEHTA & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 18th and THURSDAY the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of F.P. Cotton, C.P. Goods, iron-ware, English medicines, parts of machinery, box of dry fruits motor tyres, tubes boxes and trunks, old clothing, boots and shoes brass, copper alluminium and enamelledware grain, cotton samples, wood, chairs, empty gunnies, gum and various other articles etc. etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Aug., 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable furniture, jewelleries, crockerywares, enamelwares, gold and silver watches and Persian carpets, etc.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, on FRIDAY, the 13th of August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on account and the risk of the parties concerned, such as drawing room, bed room, office room furnitures, crockerywares, enamel platedwares, silverwares, gold and silver watches and Persian carpets of assorted patterns and sizes, diamond and emerald and ruby ornaments such as rings, necklaces, bangles, chains, etc., etc.

The property will be on view two days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 125 shares of Scindia Steam Navigation Co.

100 shares of the Kilachand Mills, 100 shares of the E. D. Sassoon United and 15 shares of Wadia Woollen Mills.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 13th of August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Room 41, Esplanade Road, the above shares with the Transfer Forms signed in blank by the parties.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE BUYERS OF FORD AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, No. 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, six Overland and four Ford Touring five seater Motor Cars on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, on FRIDAY, the 13th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Further particulars apply to the undersigned.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.

HYDROCELE

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial 1b. bottle Rs. 38.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—

I think you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

BE A MAN
WONDERFUL PILLS.

A genuine cure for Impotency whatever the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 5.

G. BROTHERS (B)
81, Beadon Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET.

Suit No. 386 of 1920 O. S.

1. MADHAVDAS MORARJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant residing at Gamdevi outside the Fort and
2. MATHURADAS NARANJI, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, a Merchant also residing at Gamdevi outside the Fort the present Trustees of the Deed of Settlement dated 6th October, 1902. .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

The Advocate-General of Bombay ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1920 the immoveable property hereinunder described will be sold by Public Auction under instructions from plaintiffs Messrs. Madhavdas Morarji and Mathuradas Naranji the present trustees of the Deed of Settlement dated 6th October, 1902 (original created by the will or Dharmsey Purshottam deceased) by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Northbrook Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (377 7/9) three hundred and seventy-seven square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2819, New No. 2806, Old Survey No. 350 and New Survey No. 5055 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 7767 Street No. 1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Northbrook Street on or towards the West by the gully or sweepers passage on or towards the North by the land of Koombhar Dashoo Soora and on or towards the South by the property of Shivshankar Ramchandra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the undesigned or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs and trustees abovenamed at No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 12th Aug., 1920.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West, BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

SILK SUITING CLOTH

For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40

LADIES' STOCKING

of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.

KHAKI CYCLING HOSE

of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz.

PAIN BENARSI SARI

5 yds. × 44 ins.

of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85·

ShriKrishna & Co.

Gai Ghat, BENARESCITY.

"Rover" seater

THE POPULAR CAR.

We have received a consignment of Rovers. There's a big demand for these

Place Your Order NOW

and save disappointment.

Rs. 11,500 Net.

We Stock—

All Motor accessories, Ford parts, etc.,

—VERY LOW PRICES—

Mofussil Orders are carefully and promptly handled by experienced men.

British Automobile Co.

—Everything for the Motor—

Hughes Road— BOMBAY

Telegrams: "Worship."

AAS.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA

It effects complete cure in a month and appreciable relief in a fortnight. Reward claimed on cure. Write with ½ anna stamp to:—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA,

39, Upper Circular Road, CALCUTTA, B.

AMUSEMENTS.

AN ECLAIR MASTERPIECE.

It is very seldom, that Bombay is offered a Serial Story that is worth its name!

More often than not the stuff that passes under the ponderous appellation of an Adventure Mystery Serial belongs to that class of Films which are glaringly faked and which are monstrously absurd.

"The Son of The Night"

produced by the Eclair Union (the producers of "Protea" and "Ligomar") and written by M. Gerard Bourgeois, (the author of "Protea"), is just one of these Films that do not tire your patindce with their montoonous impossibilities and do not insult your Common Sense with their unearthy superhuman exxagerations.

"The Son of The Night"

is a Story that appeals to you straightaway by its **Realism**, its **Earnestness** its **Bathos** its **Tragedy**, its **Humour** and its wonderful **Lucidity.**

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers emphatically quarantee to their Patrons this one preeminent fact: this their tremendlously powerful Serial story is not a whit behind the world famed Novel, **"The Count of Monte Cristo."**

Six Opening Chapters this Week.

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Four Shows to-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THE GLOBE

Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT.

PASQUALI CO.'S SENSATIONAL DRAMA

THE SCANDAL OF PRINCESS GEORGE

Starring the Most Beautiful Italian Actress

MISS MEYSA CHEYNE

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY

Instead of "Counter Spyism" we are exhibiting next saturday.

"A STRANGE ADVENTURE"

FEATURING

ULTUS

A magnificent photo-drama of love, hate and vengeance.

THE GLOBE,

Sandhurst Road, West.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bomba

TO-NIGHT

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

William Desmond

IN

"THE PRINCE [illegible]TY"

BY

P. G. WODEHOUSE

Author of

"A Damsel in Distress"

A DELIGHTFULLY ROMANTIC STORY OF A MODERN PRINCE CHARMING.

5 SPLENDID ACTS

PATHE GAZETTE

SALISILLY MAID OF ALL WORK

Cartoon

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE MR. TILAK

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

COMIC

Time: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily. Sunday Matinee at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m. and Saturday 5 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR Twice Nightly 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

ANOTHER GREAT VAUDEVILLE CAPTURE, FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

Don G. MERLE THE FAMOUS SPANISH AMERICAN ENTERTAINER

Assisted by

Madame G. MERLE Merry Moments in Modern Magic Mirth Mystery and Monologue

"Around the Town" Beauty and Celebrity Everywhere.

"The Four Shadows" 9th Episod of the THRILLING SERIAL

DORROS DUO Last few Nights of the Great Dancers. In an entirely new repertoire of Dances including The Dutch Dance Humoresque, The Romanian National and the Great Indian Dance.

THE EMPIRE To-day at 6-30, p.m.

OUR GREAT DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS

TWO FAMOUS CINEMA STARS

Mutual's Million Dollar Comedian

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"THE VAGABOND"

MARY MILES MINTER

IN

"HER COUNTRY'S CALL"

THE EMPRESS To-day at 6-30 8-15 and 9-45 p.m.

METRO PICTURE CORPORATION

presents

THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ACTRESS

EMILY STEVENS

IN

"Kildare of Storm"

Adapted from the famous Novel of the same name.

THE EMPIRE BOXING BOOM. To-night at 9-30 p.m.

ALL ALLIES OPEN BOXING TOURNAMENT

Bantam—Weight Championship of India and All-Allies Belt.

15 Round Contest 15

CHARLIE MONTERIO of Calcutta. Holder fly-weight Championship and belt undefeated

VS

PERCY WELCOME of Madras. Undefeated. Winner of numerous I. D. F. Competitions

Six other Special Contests.

TO-NIGHT THURSDAY AUGUST 12th. AT 6-30 P.M.

Ladies Admitted. Book now at ROSE & Co.

NO FREE LISTS. Direction of Albert E. Fleming. Referee:—A. E. Gould of London.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE. HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE Popular Picture Bill

The six reel Photoplay.

"THE CAPITOL."

A drama of the hour pulsating with Flaming emotions. It is a story of woman who bared her soul to right a wrong.

ALSO A FINE COMIC

"BEHIND THE MAP."

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.

TRAM CARS to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Tram Terminus.

TRAM CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to the Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road Chetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar-Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, and Doongri Road.

SPEEDS TRIUMPHANTLY ON the records dominent Serial

The "Mystery of 13"

with ROSEMARY THEBY

AND

FRANCIS FORD.

AT

The Majestic

FOURTH INSTALMENT

The Programmes also includes

The Funeral Procession

of the great patriot and scholar

Mr. B. G. Tilak.

produced by KOHINOOR Film Co.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY

at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30

Extra prize matinees on Saturday and Sunday only at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

THE WEATH .

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The fresh advance of the monsoon in the Peninsula has weakened. Some heavy falls have occurred in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Chota Nagpur and local in Burma, Bihar, east of the United Provinces the Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, west of the United Provinces, Mysore south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The Chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Bhamo one, Sibsagar two. Cherrapunji four, Ranchi, Hazaribagh one and a half, Gaya three, Gorakhpur four, Bahraich three Seoni a half and Kodaikanal two.

Forecast:—Extension in submontane Punjab.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 10th Aug.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 10th Aug 1918.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 10th Aug 1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·03	33·29	16 55	49·78
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·42	38·49	16 26	55 55
Esplanade (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital)	0·36	37·61	17 25	53·55
Syculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·22	37·92	19·87	58·64

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 10th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.781 inches
Temperature of Air	81.2 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.1 ,,
Dew Point	74.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.794 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	5.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.7 ,,
minimum do.	78.5 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind	204 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05 inches.
Total fall during month	2.50 ,,
Do. do. year	34 58 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	0.09 ,,

TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		Bombay Mean Time	Depth in Still		Bombay Mean Time	Depth in Still
	Aug.	h. m	ft in	Aug	h. m	ft in
Thur	12	m 9 54	28 0	12	m 3 4	15 11
		9 45a	26 9		4 4a	15 4
Fri	13	m 10 41	28 10	13	m 3 59	15 4
		10 43a	27 7		4 50	17 0
Sat	14	m 11 29	29 5	14	m 4 50	15 0
		11 34a	28 4		5 33a	16 4
Sun	15	ea	29 8	1	m 5 3a	15 1
					6 14a	15 9
Mon	16	m 0 21	28 7	0	m 6 1	15 6
		0 45a	29 0		6 44a	15 6
Tues	17	m 1 6	28 6	1	m 7 0	16 2
		1 33	28 11		7 33a	15 8
Wed.	18	m 8 58	29 1		m 2 3	16 6
		8 38	29 10		3 12a	19 6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Ambala. Humidity is below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Cawnpore. Day temperature is below normal at Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except at Bikaner and Jacobabad. Day temperature is in defect at Ajmer, but is in excess at Jacobabad; night temperature is generally lower than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at Indore and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.40 of rain and Raipur 0.11. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the north-western districts. Day temperature is in excess at Akola and Chanda, but is in defect at Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan, Ratnagiri reports 0.13 of rain and Karwar 0.30". Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average except at Poona, the excess being greatest in east Hyderabad where night temperature is also above normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for local rainfall on the west coast and in the north-east of the reporting area in the Central Provinces. The monsoon however appears to be strengthening on the west coast. Day temperature is high in the Deccan plateau and on the Madras coast.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall appears probable in the Konkan, and an extension in the Central and the United Provinces. A few showers may also occur in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th August 1920.

A feeble fresh advance of monsoon is occurring in the south of the Peninsula and there has also been an increase of rain in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Central India East, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Fyitkyina three inches; Silchar,, Nowgong one and a half; Cuddalore one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum 24 hours past	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Jask	97.8	80.2	58	0		—5.08
Do (10th)	100.6	79.4	84	0		—6.08
Muskat	97.9	88.5	62	0		—0.16
Do ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.1	81.8	74	2.80		—1.28
Rawalpindi	105.4	76.5	84	0.35		—6.56
Lahore	99.9	82.3	65	0.53		—2.41
Hissar	99.7	77.8	62	4.48		—2.49
Ambala	96.0	79.3	69	10.95		—3.22
Delhi	94.0	78.9	71	29.61		+6.48
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	92.4	77.0	69	17.43		+2.94
Mainpuri	87.5	77.8	78	12.90		+4.41
Jhansi	86.0	74.9	77	15.30		—5.12
Cawnpore	86.4	75.5	79	2.00		+2.84
Allahabad	84.0	76.8	77	30.10		+9.87
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	108.9	80.6	67	1.46		—0.21
Karachi	88.9	79.4	88	0.51		—4.22
Ajmer	93.6	76.0	79	19.78		+8.15
Jaipur	89.5	72.0	75	25.19		+16.47
Kotah	87.4	75.6	70	18.61		+2.47
Mount Abu	70.4	62.4	69	20.93		—5.23
GUJRAS KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.0	75.1	78	10.40		+0.57
Dwarka	84.7	78.7	78	0.02	9.7	—1.07
Veraval	91.4	79.0	67	0.03	17.92	—4.51
Rajkot	91.3	75.0	80	0.55	10.51	—1.23
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	79.8	70		19.01	+5.31
Surat	87.5	76.1	77		24.3	—3.9
Ahmedabad	93.3	74.9	62		18.85	—1.58
Deesa	99.0	72.9	64	0.04	12.7	—1.9
Neemuch	88.9	70.8	53		24.59	+9.05
Indore	83.9	70.6	76		25.19	+6.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	76.5	70.7	83	0.38	22.60	—9.84
Saugor	79.8	75.2	86		25.82	+2.72
Hoshangabad	80.1	71.0	90		17.89	—1.76
Khandwa	86.3	72.9	72		11.49	+1.23
Akola	93.0	72.5	63		6.61	—11.19
Amraoti	88.0	72.0	66		8.94	—9.44
Nagpur	87.0	73.8	67		18.38	—8.91
Chanda	95.1	75.0	54		19.00	—10.18
Raipur	85.2	74.0	81	0.11	21.52	—6.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.7	78.6	83	0.13	33.29	—15.85
Ratnagiri	84.5	76.1	78	0.13	41.80	—19.56
Marmugoa	84.0	76.1	87	0.30	54.40	—16.12
Karwar	85.7	74.6	83	0.30	60.10	—26.13
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.2	69.8	86		4.08	—8.54
Ahmednagar	90.4	69.7	66		2.61	—7.21
Poona	82.0	67.9	77		11.95	—2.18
Sholapur	94.4	69.7	62		1.70	—3.94
Bijapur	95.4	68.1	51		4.78	—1.87
Belgaum	77.6	64.7	91	0.08	27.46	—2.17
Aurangabad	91.0	68.8	68		2.60	—10.50
Nizamabad (Indr.)	95.4	68.2	54		15.39	—4.10
Hyderabad	93.8	76.5	70		4.06	—4.29
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	83.9	73.9	90	0.13	87.13	+3.17
Calicut	83.2	73.9	95	0.0	96.57	+22.60
Cochin	84.8	73.1	80	0.42	75.69	+16.17
Colombo	84.5	71.6	89	0.0	20.87	+6.09
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipata	98.8	80.2	50		6.56	—8.32
Bellary	94.8	72.4	68		2.85	—8.83
Cuddapah	97.4	73.8	65	0.08	4.68	—4.77
Madras	99.2	79.3	62		4.00	—3.38
Bangalore	86.1	66.0	80		4.91	—3.76
Coimbatore	88.0	70.3	79		8.08	—0.59
Trichinopoly	96.5	75.6	68	0.03	1.20	—2.25
Negapatam	86.1	77.0	85		1.07	—3.22

STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 9-45 a.m., standard Time on the 11th August 1920 was 29.930 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 9-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.01 inch for every 18 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Mr. C. L. Reed, Tea Garden Manager, who had recently been acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Cachar of the charge of shooting dead a cooly in what was known as the Khoreal Shooting Case, was prosecuted unler the Arms Act. The Deputy Commissioner of Silchar convicted the accused under Section 19 of the Arms Act and fined him Rs. 75.

The Khilafat Day was observed at Kumta in the district of Kanara.

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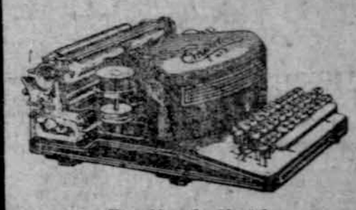

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 9th

		Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		8,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indians		..
" " Imports		..
Mid. American Spot		28.20
Egyptian F G F. Sakels		69 00
New York 11 a m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	31 67
	Jan.	29.18
	Mar.	28.74
New Orleans 10 a.m	Oct.	30 36
	Jan.	28 82

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug 9th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Aug	..
Sept	23.45—37
Oct	22.87—25
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	21 52—27
Feb.	..
Mar	20.86—32
April	..
May	20.42 20
June	..
July	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 9th

Months.	To-day's price
Aug.	24.61
Sept.	23.39
Oct.	22.68
Nov.	22.05
Dec.	21.69
Jan.	21.34
Feb.	21 04
Mar.	20.74
April	20 50
May.	20.26
June.	20 06
July	19.93

Tone:—Quiet.

Liverpool, Aug. 10th

Months	To-day's price.
Aug.	24.68
Oct.	22.86
Jan.	21.54
Mar	20.92

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 9th:

M.G. Bengal Good	9.50
" " Fully Good	19.25
" " Fine	10.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good	15.50
" " " Fully Good	16.50
" " Fine	7 10
" Broach Good M.G.	18.60
" " " "	20.10
" " " "	20.60
" Broach Good	9.32
" " Fully Good	16 67
" " Fine	16 57

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 7th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4.000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	8.000
Futures at New York Oct.	22.02— 3
" " " Jan.	29.36+ 3
" " " Mar.	19.20+10
Tone:—Easy.	
Spot Cotton at New York	39.50 No change.
" " Orleans	36.75 No change.
Futures at New Orleans July	30.90+14
" " Oct.	29.39+12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 1/4
Demand Bills	3.36.75
River Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	95½
Do. Foreign	95

New York, Aug. 10th.

Futures at New York Oct.	32.14
" " " Jan.	29.83
" " " Mar.	28.37

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 9th:

Rentes 3%	46 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	58 5/8
" 2 months hence	58 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying American exchange steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 7th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	713/3
Interest day to day loans	5
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	1 11
Consols 2½%	46 3/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	54 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	64
Government Securities 3%	47 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	53.77

SHARES:

Chartered Bank	£75
Hongkong Bank	£111
National Bank	£52

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 9th.

Funding Loan 4%	£69 1/2
Victory Loan 4%	£77 7/8
War Loan 5%	£84 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 9th.

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Paid	84
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold ordinary Aug.-Sept. Value	£30½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£33
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£30
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£38½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Aug. Paid Sellers	£34½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Buyers	£13
Toria Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£23

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£108
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£93½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelters	36½
Corrugated Sheets	£53

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Jaca C & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	88
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept Value	88
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	88/6

Tone:—Lifeless—holders steady—small quantity second-hands to Bombay offered lower.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	1/11
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid Sellers	1/10

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 11.

Owing to a Jain holiday the Marwadi bazaar was open today only from 12 (noon) to 3 p.m. The bazaar opened at Rs. 439 for July-Aug. Broach August, advanced to Rs. 441 and declined to Rs. 436. Later on the price improved to Rs. 438½ at which rate the bazaar closed. The market at Colaba was closed both for forward and ready.

QUOTATIONS 3 P. M

Fully Good Broach	Aug.	438½
Fully Good Bengal	September	206
Fine Oomras	September	256½
Good Southerns	Aug.	456
" "	Sept.-Oct.	431

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bombay, August 11.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 22/11.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 109.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/10 5/8
D. D. on London, 1/10 3/8.
D. D. on London, 1/10 11/16.
3. Mst. D/a, 1/11 3/8.
D. D. on Paris, Frc. 445.
3. Mst. D/a, Frc. 510.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate, Dol. 3.63 3/4.
Paris Cross Rate(Frc. 50 50
London Silver Spot D, 59/6
London Forward D, 59/10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War LoLan, 84.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per sent. Paper, 58/12.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long-dated 65
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market is closed to-day.

CHEMICAL.

Aug. 11.

The growth of activity continues. The quotations are firm, and no appreciable reductions especially in heavy chemicals are evident. The prices are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 60/70, per cwt.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 45/50 per cwt.
Caustic Soda, Rs. 25/30 per cwt.
Zinc Choloride, Rs. 30/40 per cwt.
Bichomate of Potash, Rs. 140/50 per cwt.
Antimony Salt, Rs. 3/2/0 lb.
Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent, Rs. 30 per cwt.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5 per cwt.
Bichromate of Soda, Rs. 115/25 per cwt.

MILL-STORES.

The quotations are:—
Healds, Rs. 2-12-0.
Reeds, Rs. 0-4-0 to 0/5/0.
Roller-cloth (K.) Rs. 6/7.
Roller-skins Eng. Rs. 75/85 (Doz.)
Picking-Bands, Rs. 2/12/0 (lb).
Doff. and Cyl. fillets, Rs. 1/8/0 to 2 (ft).
Shuttles 14½ (Eng.) Rs. 35 Doz.
Slubbings (Jap. Rs. 45/50 Gross.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The market to-day has been steady. Jutes opened firm and with a fair amount of business passing at advanced rates, but later in the day a quieter feeling set in with a consequent easing off of prices. There was a fair amount of inquiry in the coal section but holders generally were not inclined to sell at current rates. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares were again weaker, Dunbars falling away to Rs. 649, but recovering a few points later in the afternoon. Sugar shares were weaker in this section the turnover was very small. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 53, Caledonian 10-12, East India 38-8, New Beerbhoom 45-4, Satpukuria 10-12.

Jute:—Alexander 678, Anglo-India 492 and 500 s.l., Auckland 477-8, Barnagore 198-8, Budge Budge 731, Century 10-8, Clive 395, Empire 100-12, Fort William 556, Gondalpara 1529 s.l., Howrah (ord) 58-8, (pref) 107, Kamarhatty 1070 and 1075 s.l., Kanknarrah 815 and 834 s.l., Kelvin 1350, Lawrence 950, Lansdowne 545, Lothian 590, Naihati 724 s.l., National 490, Northbrook 102 8 and 101-8 s.l., Nuddea 86, Orient (new) 181 prch, Reliance 59-8, Standard 849-8, Union 1,118 s.l., Waverley 15-12.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 275, Bank of Bengal 1703, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 18-4, Bowreah Cotton 7 per cent, "A" (pref) 115, British India Corporation 12-12, (def) 21-12 s.l., Calcutta Tramways 73, Central Provinces Cement 11-8, Dunbar Cotton 660, Frank Ross (Calcutta) 12 8, Hume Pipe 16-12, Indian Iron and Steel (New) 10 prem, Indian Galvanizing 137, Kesoram Cotton 18-4, Kumardhubi Engineering 31-12, Marshall Sons and Co. (India) 11-4, New Pioneer Mills 17-6, Premier Soap 11-12, Premier Oil 14, Somastipur Sugar 18, Sara Seerajgunj Railway 69, Tata Industrial Bank 24 prem, Titaghur Paper 531.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-4 and small lots at 59-8. War Bonds (Short Loans) 98-8, 1925 at 98-10 and 1928 at 99-10.

GOVERNMENT HELP IN THE DISTRICTS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

For some time past it has been evident that the District Local Boards with their limited resources and numerous obligations, could not keep roads on which the traffic is heavy up to the higher standard of perfection now called for by motor transport. The Government of Bombay accordingly decided to relieve the Districts of a large part of this burden by provincializing those roads that are of more than local importance.

From April 1st last, the local authorities all over the Presidency were relieved of the up-keep of a long list of roads with heavy traffic of giving through communication. In strict equity the Government grant to the District Local Boards might have been reduced *pari passu*. But this would not have resulted in any improvement of the District Local Board's finances, and it was therefore decided that no reduction should be made. The result is that the District Local Boards will now be able to spend a good deal more money on the local roads which still remain in their charge, and so greatly to improve local communications. The total mileage so transferred is 662 miles. The roads in Sind are being similarly dealt with.

This is one among many of the practically helpful forms of Government activity, which is pretty generally ignored by critics, public speakers, and newspaper writers most of whom congregate in cities.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 11.

S S Lightning Patridge, Busreh.
S S Frantsenfels, Bradley, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance: yesterday:—

S S Purnea, Cuthpart, Persian Gulf.
S S Warfield, Rattray, Karachi.
S S Abyedos, Milne, Karachi.
S S Frants nfels, Bradley, London.
S S Kildrecht, Coertramp, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to bad yesterday:—

Steamer Lightning for Persian Gulf.

S S Lightning:—The B I S N Company's steamer Lightning, 2,134 tons, Captain H. Patridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 14 passengers.

S S Frankenfels:—The B I S N Company's steamer Frankenfels, 3672 tons, Captain P. Bradley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S S Frankenfels:—The B I S N Company's steamer Frankenfels, 3672 tons, Captain P. Bradley, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, will same bottom cargo and 12 passengers.

S S Purna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain T. Cuthbert, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Warfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warfield, 3806 tons, Captain H. Rattray, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Abydos:—The steamer Abydos, 1939 tons, Captain W. A Milne, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Kildrecht:—The E. D. Sassoon Company's steamer Kildhecht, 3175 tons, Captain J. E. Coertramp, willl sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 11th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Saigon Maru	Kobe	N F	O S Kaisha
B Rajah	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
C/R Cuzco	Karachi	12-8	A I & C N Co
D/R Yetosofu Maru	Japan	10 8	N Y Kaisha
F Dilwara	China	16-4	M M & Co
G Behar	Colombo	12-8	F I C & Co
H Martiniique	Singapore	17-8	G A & Co
I Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
O War Cuta	P Gulf	N F	M M & Co
Q Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	Karachi	11-8	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Marmagea	11-8	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Kandahar	Calcutta	12-8	W & A G & Co
2 C/Hankow's (boats)	..	..	W & A G & Co
2 Ferrara	N F	N F	W & Co
6 Fratelli Bandiera	Genoa	20-8	M Italiana
7 Kowek	Aden	12-8	T M & Co
9 Glenlyon	Antwerp	16-8	T M & Co
10 11 Orissa	N F	N F	M M & Co
15 Lightning	P G lf	19 8	M M & Co
16 Bahadin	N F	N F	T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Sirsa	Calcutta	14-8	M M & Co
3 Vasna	Bushra	14-8	M M & Co
4 Castalia	Liverpool	28-8	W & A G & Co
5 Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co
6 Chindwara	N F	15-8	M M & Co
10 Hann-var	N F	12-8	J F & Co
11 Celaba	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
12 Loyalty	Marseilles	28-8	N M & Co
13 Karka	E A Ports	N F	M M & Co
14 Mantua	London	17-8	M M & Co
17 Gambhira	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co

MUGHES DRY DOCK.

Patricia	N F	N F	K N & Co

MACKWETHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati	.. ..	4/5/8	B S N Co
Mahanadi	.. ..	4/5/8	B S N Co

August 11.

S S Mantua for London:—100 cask condiments, D. D. Tramjee and Co.; 20 casks chutney, D. D Baria; 2 cases sandal oil, 30 cwt. nux vomria, Volkart Bros.; 999 cwt linseed, The Bombay Co., Ltd.; 283 cwt. colombo roots, H. P Rawal and Co; 375 cwt. whisemiss 140 cwt. dry chillies, Sledhem & Sons;

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—200 bales raw cotton, 300 bales cotton waste, 155 bales cotton fly, Khanji Visram and Co.; 6 cases sola hats, C. Macdonald and Co.; 14500 cwt. linseed, 8760 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros. 1742 cwt. myrabolum, D. Bhicajee and Co.

S S Castalia for Marseilles; 238 bales cotton fly, Khimji Vishram and Co.

S S Glenlyon for Antwerp: 55 bales cotton, E. Spinner, 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 885 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tretteli Bantorly for Genoa:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Glenlyon for Roterdam: 274 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Glenlyon for Hamburg:—525 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Yetorfu Maru for Kobe:—201 bales cotton, R D Tata.

S S Yetorfu Maru for Shanghai:—52 bales cotton raw, E K Palia and Co.; 20 bales cotton twist, Sassoon, David and Co.; 99 cwt. sandalwood logs, Sorabji Nowroji and Co.

IMPORTS

August 11.

S S Kandahar from New York. Agents:—W. and A. Graham.:—183 kegs rivets, 87 cases locks, 4 cases leather, 3 bales cotton goods, 1 case, cotton goods, 93 cases paintein oil, 25 cases melted milk, 80 bales old newspaper, 50 cases, salman, 10 cases blotting paper, 272 varnish, 32 cases perfumed spirit; 275 bales domestics, 16 case chewing gum, 5 cases soap, 17 loaves, 6 cases 6 pk.ges clocks; 500 cases window glass; 4 cases tobacco;

S S Purnea from Busra. Agents:—B. I S N Co. Ltd.:—218 bags linseed; 30 bags tobacco; 20 bags poppy seed, 40 bags atlores, 60 bdles skins, 4 bales carnets 4 tin pearls, 13 bales wool, 6 bdles specia; 199 bags, 79 boxes wet dates, 176 bags sardine, 372 bags dry dates; 25 bdles dry fish.

S S Kuwait from Jeddah. Agents:—The Bombay and Persia S N Co. Ltd:—60 cases, 3 bdles specia, 102 bags gum.

JUST A WORD—

The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the

MBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Apply for particulars to the

anager at—57, Apollo Street, BOMBAY
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HIGH PRICES.

CAN WE REDUCE THEM?

YOU can't talk down or wish down the present high prices.

IT is not the Retailer or the Wholesaler, Maker or the Sellers, who controls prices. The only force that will completely blow up high prices is the dynamite of lower-production costs,

Nevertheless by our careful purchasing, we can comparatively lessen your expence by keeping up our lowest possible selling prices. However

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Any common-sense first hand inquiry will show you that NOW is the the time to buy your needs.

All sorts of new goods are just arrived at the BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES--the Oldest, Biggest and Cheapest Stores. Visit to-day their Head Office or any of their Branches, select your things and remind your friend of this

TRUTH.

Pocket Lamps all types and sizes

Torches any size you want.

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Last Dershan Photo of Lokmanya TILAK.

Real Photos of Tilak's funeral procession with and without palki through Moti Bazar, Bombay.

		Rs. as
17×23	Oil color	60-0
17×23	Black and White	25-0
10×12		5-0
Full plate		2-8
Cabinet		1-4
Post Card		0-8

N. B.—1. Tilak procession
2. " "
3. " "
4. " "
5. " Bust only.

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NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS *Ner-Vigor*

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in [illegible] phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up [illegible] and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, a[illegible] nerve power.

Original bottles of 3[illegible] throughout India [illegible]

ANGLO AME[illegible]

PEERS AND DYER DEBATE.

PLEA FOR MAN ON SPOT.

LORD SINHA'S DEFENCE.

Writing on July 19th on the Dyer Debate in the House of Lords the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says:—

Important as it may prove to be in the end, the two nights' debate begun in the Lords to-night on Lord Finlay's motion deploring the conduct of the case of General Dyer as unjust to that officer and as "establishing a precedent dangerous to the preservation of order in face of rebellion" struck one (at least in its earlier phases) as an event primarily of fashionable interest.

Though the peers were present in unusual strength, the large attendance of peeresses was still more marked. For once their gallery had been reserved for them, their friends however, enjoying the privilege of being admitted to a waiting list with the chance of succeeding to places that might presently fall vacant. Other ladies were seated in the remaining side galleries, where also a number of Indians of princely rank were to be observed, together with the American Ambassador and members of his Staff, as well as many other distinguished people. All the boxes and standing room behind the bar were crowded, and so also, needless to say, was the general gallery.

Here Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer, seated side by side, had been provided with front places. In line with them as well as on the back benches were ranged a notable epitome of Anglo-Indian Society, with native India prominently represented. Many more visitors, Indian and European alike, had to be turned away for want of room.

Frankly, the framework of the debate as thus outlined may be said to have been a chief novelty. Necessarily much of the ground already covered in the recent Commons discussion had to be gone over again alike by Lord Finlay in his attack on the Government position, Lord Sinha, in an able and spirited vindication of the Indian point of view, the Lord Chancellor, in a characteristically emphatic restatement of the defence, and Lord Midleton, Lord Crewe, Lord Summer, and others, in their respective contributions.

Without going into the debate in detail one may note as features of the ex-Lord Chancellor's speech his indignant repudiation of "frightfulness" and his condonation in this particular instance of a course of action admittedly designed to put down an insurrectionary movement "in such a way as will have a beneficial effect on the restoration of order throughout the whole district." Much, too, was made by Lord Finlay, apparently with the approval of most of his hearers, of the advantages possessed in judging affairs of this sort by "the man on the spot," especially when such a man was confronted by "a guilty force."

While Lord Sinha in the interests of both races pleaded for oblivion, and regretted the refusal of General Dyer's sympathisers to let the matter rest, Lord Crewe agreed with Lord Finlay that the Government had rather mishandled the episode, but disagreed with him in his further contention that General Dyer had suffered undeservedly. Probably Lord Crewe came as near as anyone to touching on one of the hidden yet not impalpable threads of the controversy in a bold invitation to the House to consider what would have been thought if this incident had happened in Ireland instead of in India.

Taking it for granted (as the profound silence of the peers entitled him to do) that in that case reprobation would have been unanimous, the Liberal spokesman drew the conclusion that if so much was conceded then it must follow, that in the opinion of certain controversialists Indian life ought to be accounted as of less value than European.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

Commenting on the Debate in the House of Lords over Dyer's case the "Manchester Guardian" writes in mail week:—

It seems to us almost impossible to justify the action of those peers who have insisted, after all that has happened, upon initiating a full-dress debate in the Lords on Amritsar and General Dyer. Lord Sinha, in replying to Lord Finlay's speech, referred to the controversy as worn threadbare, which is assuredly no exaggeration. The Government's action had been taken, Lord Sinha reminded the Lords, entirely upon General Dyer's own statements. Hence it is totally irrelevant to argue that General Dyer was condemned without a trial. His case was laid before the Army Council in the fullest detail and certainly in no haste. The advocates of Frightfulness in India persist in denouncing what they call the "breaking" of General Dyer as the action of the Home Government alone. This method of attack—designed, of course, for the destruction of Mr. Montagu—is a falsification of the issue. The censure and removal of General Dyer represented a triple judgment—by the Viceroy's Government, the Army Council, and the Cabinet. It was based upon a clear principle of policy and of justice as to which there can be no trifling by the authorities if the British Imperial Commonwealth is to survive. Where, then,, is the reason for the debate in the Upper House? Do Lord Finlay and his supporters imagine that the judgment can be reversed?

SIVAJI AND AFZAL KH[illegible]

The following fro[illegible]f. Jad[illegible] kar's well-known b[illegible]" latest version of [illegible] incident:—"The [illegible] Shiva mounted [illegible] to Afzal. The Khan rose from his seat, advanced a few steps, and opened his arms to receive Shiva in his embrace. The short slim Maratha only came up to the shoulders of his opponent. Suddenly Afzal tightened his clasp, and held Shiva's neck in his left arm with an iron grip, while with his right hand he drew his long straight-bladed dagger and struck at the side of Shiva. The hidden armour rendered the blow harmless. Shiva groaned in agony as he felt himself being strangled. But in a moment he recovered from the surprise, passed his left arm round the Khan's waist and tore his bowels open with a blow of the steel claws. Then with the right hand he drove the 'bichwa' into Afzal's side. The wounded man relaxed hold, and Shivaji wrested himself free jumped down from the platform, and ran towards his own men outside. The Khan cried out "Treachery! Murder! Help! Help!" The attendants ran up from both sides. Sayyid Banda faced Shiva with his long straight sword and cut his turban in twain, making a deep dint, in the steel cap beneath.. Shiva quickly took a rapier from Jiv Mahala and began to parry. But Jiv Mahala came round with his other sword, hacked off the right arm of the Sayyid, and then killed him. Meanwhile the bearers had placed the wounded. Khan in his 'palki' and started for his camp. But Shambhuji Kavji slashed at their legs, made them drop the 'palki,' and then cut o Afzal's head, which he carried in triumph to Shiva.—"I. D. News."

JALLIANWALLA BAGH MEMORIALS.

Mr. Hara Dayal Nag Chandpur (Tippera) writes an open letter to the Hon. Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, in the "A. B. Patrika":—

Sir,—I believe you are aware that our political opponents are making frantic efforts to prolong, if not to perpetuate the line of Dyer-O'Dwyerism in India by organising All-India Dyer memorials. This is nothing but the wriggling of the tale of brute-force of which the head is crushed. But the sting lies in the tale and we must be on our guard. The Jallianwalla Bagh memorial is certainly an all India matter. There is scarcely a hamlet in India which has not subscribed its quota to the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund. Now to counteract the effect of the wriggling, lashing and stinging of the tale of the dying brute-force which devastated the Punjab, Jhalianwalla Bagh Memorial in miniature form should be erected in every principal town of India with a tablet containing an inscription of a short account of the Jhalianwalla Bag massacre.

I request you, as President of All-India Congress Committee to ask the Provincial Congress Committees to make organised efforts to have a Jhalianwalla Bag memorial in some form, however small, erected in every town. I also request you, as trustee of the Jhalianwalla Bag memorial fund to have manufactured a large number of tablets containing an inscription of short account o the Jhalianwalla Bag tragedy and distribute them broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the country for cost price, to be attached to the All-India Jhalianwalla Bag memorials.

STOP COW SACRIFICES.

BABAR'S PROCLAMATION RECALLED

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 9.

The following is the rendering of an authentic copy of a document secured in the Bhopa State Library which Maulana Arif Hosai Hasvi succeeded in procuring. It is claime[illegible] as this is its first publication:—

Z hiruddin Babar Ghazi (addressed) to Prince

"The confidential testament of Empero Na iruddin Humayun (may God grant him long life) written for strengthening Empire o son, Indian Empire is composed of diverse religions. (all) praise be to God who has conferred its sovereignty upon Thee. You should wipe the Tablet of Thy mind clean of all religious prejudices and deal justic in accordance with each (diverent) Faith. Especially avoid cow slaugh er as that is th way to win the hearts of Indians, and subject of his country should be bound to th sovereign by royal obligations, and do n spoil temples or places of worship, belonging to any community which may be subject Sovereign control.

"SWORD OF KINDNESS."

Adopt a way of administering justice that sovereign and subjects may be mutually happy. To propagate Islam with the Sword o Kindness is beter by far than doing so with the Sword of Tyranny. Overlook controversies between Sunnis and Shias, otherwise a weakness in Islam is discovered. Let the ordering of subjects of various temperaments be according to the four elements so that the body of the Empire be immune from differen maladies and keep in view the achievements of Amir-I-Timur Sahibgiran as examples in the matters of he State for guidance.

"Dated 1st Jamadiullawal 935 Hijri".

Coming, as this injunction does, from the founder of the Moghal Empire in India its value is great. Its publication at a time when Mussalmans of India are being earnest ly exhorted to abstain from cow-slaughter is singularly apposite.

In the circumstances at present prevailing in India, the protection of cow is a question as important as any other. Above all economical considerations imperatively demand it.

In so far as the Mussalmans are concerned it is obvious that eligions Commandments do not forbid it, whereas regard for religions suscep ibilities of Hindu fellow-countrymen make it a moral duty. The growing good-will between the two great communities, in the fullest intention of which lies the ul imate destiny of our country, requires us all to bend our united [illegible] to the fulfilment of that [illegible] gerly seek opportunities to [illegible] mation, and here are [illegible] which Mussalmans can achieve in that direction to rank equally with e sation of cow killing.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S APPEAL.

Hakim Mohomed Ajmal Khan has addressed an appeal to Indian Moslems in which he has ably refuted the supeficial and carping criticism that has been directed against his pronouncement on the subject of "Qurbani Gao". In his presidential address a the last Moslem "League Session and also against he Moslem League's resolution of last year, he has pertinently pointed out, first, the exact limitation and religiously valid enunciation of the intention underlying his own and Moslem League's pronouncement on the subject and secondly has exposed the hidden purpose of such criticism, especially as it proceeds from the pseudotheologians and others pretending to speak in the name religious who have not so far taken trouble to indite a word on any subject touching the vital questions of Islam now confron ing the Moslem world. The apparent object of these critics is not far to seek, and the Hakim has laid it fully bare. He has also replied to the less dishonest criticism in a definit manner in this tract, and, in conclusion, has said: "Now I humbly appeal to all Indian Moslems. Having regard to the fact that Hindus are doing nothing to induce Mussalmans to cease cow-slaughter but are openly declaring their deep sympathy with us in a matter purely religious, and again at a time "when India is suffering frim scarcity and dearness of milk and ghee, especially when India's progress and prosperity urgently demand Hindu-Moslem unity and observation of the Leagues resolution passed Amritsar is not forbidden by religious commandments.

CHOOSE ANIMALS OTHER THAN COWS.

Moslems owe themselves a duty to ch ose for "Qurbani" as far as possible animals other than cow, not only on the occasion of the next Bakr-Id, but always. I hope my brethren will generously respond to my appea to give the devited servants of the community an opportunity to be grateful. At the same time I appeal to my Hindu fellow-countrymen to avoid the use of any means against "Qurbani" and leav the matter entirely to Moslems. Their efforts, if concentrated on preventing daily cow-slaughter, could certainly be productive of beneficial results to the country. I confidently hope that my Hindus brethren will concede me this humble request, and in doing so they will greatly facilitate the task of those who are contributing their share of duty to this end."

The last portion requires some explanation, owing to somewhat infelicitous phrasecology. By daily cow-slaughter and its prevention the Hakim obviously means the adoption of practical economical methods to save cow from slaughter. Certain classes of non-Moslems are the largest consumers of beef whereas a very limited number of poor Mohammadans alone eat beef. Nor is Bakr-Id he only occasion when any large number of cows are killed. Protection of cow should be secured as far as possible by economic methods, such as the standardised increase of price of cattle and the Hakim would like to see Hindus devote themselves more to the question against "Qurbani" as the latter is being carefully attended to by leading Moslems themselves.

CONGRESS AND NON-COOPERATION

"IN MATTERS OF CONSCIENCE LAW OF MAJORITY HAS NO PLACE."

Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The Hon. Pundit Malaviyaji, for whom I entertain the highest regard and whom I have so often described as *dharmatma*, has appealed to me both publicly and privately to suspend non-cooperation till the Congress has pronounced upon it. The "Mahratta" has also done likewise. These appeals have made me pause and think, but I regret to say that I have not been able to respond to them. I would do much and give much to please Punditji. I am anxious to receive his approbation and blessing for all my actions. But a higher duty requires me not to turn from the course mapped out by the Non-cooperation Committee. There are moments in your life when you must act, even though you cannot carry your best friends with you. The 'still small voice' within you must always be the final arbiter when there is a conflict of duty.

The reason for asking me to suspend action is that the Congress will presently meet and consider the whole question of non-cooperation and give its verdict. It would there be better (says Punditji) to await the Congress decision. In my humble opinion it is no Congressman's duty to consult the Congress before taking an action in a matter in which he has no doubts. To do otherwise may mean stagnation.

The Congress is after all the mouth-piece of the nation. And when one has a policy or a programme which one would like to see adopted, but on which one wants to cultivate public opinion, one naturally asks the Congress to discuss it and form an opinion. But when one has an unshakable faith in a particular policy or action, it would be folly to wait for the Congress pronouncement. On the contrary one must act and demonstrate its efficacy so as to command acceptance by the nation.

My loyalty to the Congress requires me to carry out its policy when it is not contrary to my conscience. If I am in a minority I may not pursue my policy in the name of the Congress. The decision of the Congress on any given question therefore does not mean that it prevents a Congressman from any action to the contrary, but if he acts, he does so at his own risk and with the knowledge that the Congress is not with him.

Every Congressman, every public body has the right, it is sometimes their duty, to express their own opinion, act upon it even and thus anticipate the verdict of the Congress. Indeed it is the best way of serving the nation. By initiating well-thought-out policies, we furnish data for a great deliberate body like the Congress to enable it to form a well-informed opinion. The Congress cannot express national opinion with any definiteness, unless at least some of us have already firm views about a particular course of conduct. If all suspended their opinion, the Congress must necessarily suspend its own.

There are always three classes of people in an institution: Those who have favourable views on a given policy, those who have fixed no fixed views. The Congress decides for this third and large group. I hold fixed views on non-cooperation. I believe that if we are to make anything of the reforms we will have create a pure, clean and elevating atmosphere instead of the present foetid, unclean and debasing atmosphere to work them in. I believe that our first duty is to compel justice from the Imperial Government in regard to the Khilafat and the Punjab. In both these matters injustice is being sustained by untruth and insolence. I therefore consider it to be the duty of the nation to purge the Government of the uncleaness before they can co-operate with each other. Even opposition or obstruction is possible where there is mutual respect and confidence. At the present moment the governing authority has no respect for us or our feelings. We have no faith in it. In these circumstances co-operation is a crime. Holding these strong views I can serve the Congress and the country only by reducing them to practice and thus affording to the Congress material for forming an opinion.

For me to suspend non-cooperation would be to prove untrue to the Mussalman brethren. They have their own religious duty to perform. Their religious sentiment has been deeply hurt by a total disregard of laws of justice and their own promises by British ministers. The Mussalmans must take action now. They cannot await the Congress decision. They can only expect the Congress to ratify their action and share their sorrows and their burdens. Their action cannot be delayed till the Congress has decided on a policy nor can their course be altered by an adverse decision of the Congress unless their action is otherwise found to be an error. The Khilafat is a matter of conscience with them and in matters of conscience the Law of Majority has no place.

NON-COOPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please allow me a little space in your widely read paper to air my views on the subject of non-co-operatin?

Great injustice has been done to our Mahomedan brethren in the matter of the Khilafat and the British Ministry has laid itself open to a charge of breach of promise and has dealt very unjustlp with the Mahomedan population of India. I do not believe that the Indians will in a hurry forget this or the high-handed actions of some of the Government officials in the Punjab. Under such circumstances the policy adopted by the Government of India and the Secretarp of State is not what it should be but on the contrary is calculated to make their relations with the people more difficult. To provide some sort of remedy for this, the Khilafat Committee has recommended to the public the doctrine of non-co-operation. The Gujarat Political Conference is to be held on the 27th, 28th and 29th August. As I consider that this subject should be thoroughly discussed, I venture to hold forth my views before the public.

To all appearances, there is no other alternative remedy open. We may hope that perhaps quite a good one may be evolved when so many clever heads congregate at the Congress. But to my mind, it is no use taking up a doctrine which all the people are not prepared to see successfully through to the end.

Even supposing that the Congressites do not stand for election to the Imperial and Provincial Councils in India as all over the world there would be many black-sheep in the shape of poltroons and sycophants amongst our fellow subjects who would find their way unexpectedly facilitated and who would have no scruples in grasping at what is within such easy reach and undoing what has so far been achieved by the Congress.

If all Lawyers resigned, it is very easy to conceive the fate of all accused persons, whose defence in most cases would be very near next to impossible. In the present state of education of India, any cross examination by the accused defending himself cannot be expected to bring out the real facts as clearly as when the expert help of a lawyer is available.

Before establishing National schools and colleges and Universities unconnected with the Government it would be suicidal to have large numbers of boys leave Government schools and colleges and have them loafing about.

I think, from one to two crores of the population of India are either Government servants or conected with Government Institutions. It does not require very deep insight to judge how many of these would be inclined to give their support to the movement and my fear is that a failure—partial or total—of non-co-operation would spell nothing short of disaster in so much as it will bring the whole country into ridicule and considerably lower it in the estimation of all the other countries of the world. Political aspect only is to be minded and not ethical or religious. Mahatma Gandhiji himself requires polymerous snpport for political results.

For these reasons even being completely satisfied or granting that every word of the article written by Mahatma Gandhiji on the present conditions and published in the "Young India" of Wednesday before last, and his letter to the Viceroy is true, the remedy of non-co-operatin in my opinion is not approximate to the disease.

Laying open the above views for criticism and discussion, I suggest that whatever the Conference may decide no action should be taken to pursue the doctrine until a definite resolution has been passed by the Special Congress.—Yours, etc.

G. R. DABHOLKAR.

Ahmedabad, 8th August 1920.

LOK TILAK: A CHARACTER-SKETCH.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The late Lokmanya was a Brahmin of the Brahmins—severely simple in his life, intensely orthodox in his religion, and rigidly adhering to his principles. He was born of a mediocre family a year before the Indian Mutiny. He graduated with distinction from the Deccan College, which has sent forth many an alumnus to life of public activities. Though qualified for Law—the press and the platform had greater attraction for his juvenile career; from where he disseminated freely his own teachings in politics.

A man of uncompromising principles, he brooked no interference in the cause of his country, and which fact in his subsequent years led to a severence from the attachment of friends and colleagues—great and valuable as they were.

The "Kesari" in Marathi, and the "Mahratta" in English bore the impress of his mind in politics. A life-long devotion to his country-witnessed only chequered scenes of troubles and tribulations: but he acknowledged no defect. Incarceration and obloquy—applause and plaudits were alike to him. His sufferings for his country's cause served only to solder the tenacity of his purpose. Deserted by some, and clung to, by others, he stuck to his gun. His proud soul, characteristic of his class, could not be subdued by Rulers who would not reach the height of his patriotism. Home Rule—social amelioration, and other kindred causes were the theme of his life. His faith was not in political opportunism, but in the assertion of the People's birthright. He, however, lived to see the signs of the coming Political Millennium; and hough charged by some, of late as relaxing in his tenets—he had only tempered his politics. His one failing, if it could be so called, was not to have hitherto conformed his teachings to the exigencies of time.

A great Sanskrit Scholar—amongst others *The Orion*, *The Arctic Home in the Vedas*—and the *Gita Rahasya* bear testimony. If John Bunyan emerged out of his prison cell with his immortal Pilgrim's Progress—Bal Gangadhar Tilak produced likewise his Gita Rahasya, which is read, and re-read with the same devout faith by many a Hindu and non-Hindus.

A Social Reformer—a Home Ruler—a journalist, and a Politician, his school of thought had its growth and development from introspection; and if he fell foul, at times, with his opponents, it was attributable to his transparent sincerity and upright nature, which knew not side-thrusts but straight hits. In Politics there is no finality, and in its mode of operation there is no unanimity, in all ages and in all climes.

The late Lokmanya was literally the people's man. His votaries were multitudes; and such was their attachment to his person and his principles, that very partly they dubbed him as 'Lokmanya.' It is their firm belief that from his ashes—like Dodo of old—shall arise many a Tilak, who shall keep his banner high.

Inscrutable are the ways of the Almighty! While India is passing through travail, her gallant son has been buried away before the completion of the allotted span of life to man. He passed away in the 65th year of his life, loved and mourned by thousands: adored and mourned by tens of thousands.

His creed, and his school need not now be subjected to scrutiny; for 'in the dead there is no rivalry: with the dead there is no war.'

De mortuis nil nisi Bonum.—Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL BENSHAW.

Allahabad.

AMRITSAR IN THE LORDS.

"THE TIMES" COMMENT.

We regret profoundly the result of the debate on Lord Finlay's motion, which occupied the House of Lords yesterday and on Monday. The debate itself added nothing of importance to public knowledge, though it served to revive a controversy far better relegated to oblivion. The Government defeat on their conduct of General Dyer's case may have little consequence in home politics; but it must bear evil fruit in India. In the Upper House the Government maintained the attitude which they assumed in the House of Commons, and vindicated it by weighty arguments; and they succeeded, at least, in preserving the consistency of their Indian policy. Had they followed any other course they would not only have stultified themselves, but they would have challenged the settled convictions of the British people and have impaired the general understanding on Imperial administration, which is among the most fortunate developments of our modern politics. The growth of a more liberal conception of Imperial rights and Imperial duties in our democratic Commonwealth has outpaced the slow progress of the older conservatism. A *fortiori*, it has been unwelcome to many Englishmen in the East, who are out of touch with the newer conditions of Imperial rule. Few, indeed, have the courage directly to oppose the forces that make for an extension of liberal principles of government to our great Dependency. But the partisans of reaction carry on a species of guerrilla warfare upon the flanks of progress. We can but regard the persistency of Brigadier-General Dyer's advocates as a serious error. His military record naturally arouses sympathy with him in his misfortune. Yet it is profitable neither to him nor to the British cause in India that about his person the supporters of those old ideals which yield so grudgingly to the inroads of modernity should make what is, perhaps, their last stand. They have chosen their ground badly. The true tradition of our Government in India, which has hitherto survived all temptation from within and all assault from without, is not exemplified by Amritsar. Nor does justification of the horrors of the Jallianwala Bagh, ancillary though it be to the defence of a public servant, help the cause of those who hold that the Government are moving too rapidly. It is rather calculated falsely to convey the impression to India that an important section of opinion in this country regards preventive massacre and the degradation of subject peoples as serviceable instruments of Imperial Government. A problem of immense importance confronts us in India. Yet it is subordinate to one still greater, for it is the task, as we believe it will be the destiny, of Great Britain to reconcile the maintenance of an Imperial supremacy with the democratic conscience of a new age. Should it ever be necessary to prove our power to hold India against all subversive tendencies from within or attack from without, our strength to do so can only be drawn from the conviction among the British peoples that our work in India is righteous and that therefore it must [illegible]

CEYLON NOTES

RICE KING'S LATEST

INDIAN PURCHASES TWO SOVEREIGNS.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO,

Quite a sensation was caused in [illegible] circles when the news spread that [illegible] King, Mr. S. G. Adamally, had bought [illegible] gold sovereigns from the Ceylon G[illegible] Mr. Adamally has secured the so[illegible] the rate of Rs. 14 per sovereign, [illegible] understood, will export the whole [illegible] dia. It is believed that Mr. A[illegible] already taken delivery of 50,000 [illegible] and that these have already reac[illegible]

During the recent rice crisis M[illegible] controlled practically the entire [illegible] rice, and won for self the nick-[illegible] "Rice King". Hardly a mon[illegible] purchased the fine premises of [illegible] Hotel, and, I gather, he owns i[illegible] local daily. I hear his name me[illegible] probable representative of the [illegible] munity in the reformed Legislat[illegible]

MR. POWER'S TRIA[illegible]

Judgment in the trial of Mr. A[illegible] till recently, the assessor of the [illegible] Municipality, was pronounced by [illegible] Judge on Saturday last, convicted [illegible] used and sentenced him to three [illegible] rigorous imprisonment. Applicat[illegible] was at once made, and a well kn[illegible] merchant came forward and offer[illegible] security for his fellow-countrymen [illegible] roda.

PUSSYFOOT CONFEREN[illegible]

The pussyfoots of Colombo were [illegible] ference on Saturday last. The Isla[illegible] dy enjoys 'Local Option', still an as[illegible] in India, and thanks to the energy [illegible] the Total Abstinence unions, several [illegible] have been declared 'dry.' But the pro[illegible] nists are not satisfied with half-measur[illegible] They are out for complete 'dry-bone.' Tota[illegible] prohibition they urged in Saturday's conven[illegible] tion, and asked the State to have a census, [illegible] to find out the figure of 'wets.' The proceed[illegible] ings were well piloted and sincerity of pur[illegible] port was well writ on workers' faces.

VAGRANT SETTLEMENT.

The Social Service League, of Kandy, has been donated with 280 acres of land by the Government. Here a "Vagrant Settlement" will be built, and agricultural work for vagrants provided. Vagrants found in Kandy will, in future, be booked to his settlement.

MORE COMMISSIONS.

During the last two days two committees have been appointed by the Government. The function of one is to find out whether there has been a great rise in rents, and whether public servants who are in receipt of salary below Rs. 300, should be afforded any house allowance. The other Committee is commissioned to discover ways in which Expectant Mothers of the Labouring Class should be helped. The Committee has to report on the form of assistance, financial and otherwise. The step of the Government is admired, and it is hoped the Committee will make such suggestions as would bring genuine relief to the poor woman of the Working Class.

INDIGENOUS DOCTORS TABOOED.

Kandy is in the grip of plague, and the citizens are succumbing in large numbers. Immediately any one is caught in the disease, he is booked to the hospital. It is said even relatives and friends are allowed no access to their unhappy friends. The indigenous-doctors, known as Vedaralas, have been prohibited from treating any plague patient even if the patient may want him and none else. This has caused no small discontent amongst the people.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Boxing at the Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Kirkee Gymkhana Races.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 13.

Mr. H. A. Sadarangani's lecture on "Indian Education in the New Era," St. Xavier's College, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 14.

Poona Races: Third Extra Meeting.
Rugby Football. (Bombay Gymkhana v. A. and S. Highlanders.
S.S. "Devanha," with homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay: Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

***The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.**

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

BIRTH.

TURKHUD—Heerabai wife of Mr. B. S. Turkhud of a son on Wednesday morning, 11th August, Girgaon, Bombay.

LECTURE ON INDIA IN TRANSITION.

Lecture will be given about India in Transition by Dr. J. N. Sidick in Town Hall, on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

'INDIAN EDUCATION IN NEW ERA.'

H. A. Sadarangani, Principal Training College, will deliver an address on "Indian Education in the New Era" at the St. Xavier's College, to-morrow at 6 p.m.

CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following transit times on Cablegrams:—
Bombay to London:—Full rates 17½ hours.
London to Bombay:—Full rates 24 hours

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

The London New York cross rates on the 9th and 10th instant were 362, and 362½ respectively.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd., Madras notifies the following transit times on Cablegrams:—
India to Australia:—Full rates 14 hours. Deferred 14 hours.
Australia to India:—Full rates 17 hours. Deferred 20 hours.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of the 3rd instant, the account of a meeting held at Pardhankawada, was wrongly headed as "Condolence meeting in Poona. It should have been headed as "a condolence meeting at Pardharwada.

ERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay daxini brahmins co-operative credit society will be held on Sunday the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Angre's Wadi, Girgaon at the Aryan Education Society's Saraswati Hall.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Tuesday was 113 as against 165 on the corresponding day of last year and 102 in 1918. There were 2 attacks and 2 deaths from plague, 2 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and 1 death from influenza-pneumonia.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—
(1) One Spotted Deer (Cervus axis) by Mr. N. B. Oak, (2) four Indian Antelopes (Antelope cervicapra) by Mr. Karsandas Dharamsy and (3) One Indian Gazelle (Gazella Bennettii) by Mr. A. E. Punt.

S. S. UNION DADAR.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall at 5 p.m. (S.T.), by Prof. Manikrao, in Hindi, on Sunday the 15th instant on "Importance of Physical Education."

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Sunday the 15th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PORTUGUESE SEAFARERS' UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Portuguese Seafarer's Union was held on Sunday the 8th instant at the Union's offices. When the following committee was formed for the ensuing year President: Mr. Joseph Baptista; Vice-President, Mr. R. Alphonso; Secretaries Mr. L. A. Salazar and Mr. F. Saldanha; Delegate, Mr. B. Gracias.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

We would invite the attention of our readers to the fact that the engagement of the Dorros Duo terminates with their performances on Sunday the 15th instant.

On Saturday they will be seen in three new dances but before then those who havn't seen the pretty Mme. Dorros in her Death Dance are advised not to fail to see her today or to-morrow.

Then there is Don G. Merle, the clever and mystifying gentleman entertainer. To see a thirsty member of the audience whose services are enlisted for the occasion getting on the outside of the beer that is so mysteriously produced is a most amusing scene. In addition Mr. Merle is seen producing from the most impossible places billiard balls, birds and bunting and rupees and rabbits in a most marvellous and uncanny manner and closes his experiments, by a method known only to him, of suspending Mrs. Merle in mid-air to which position she is gradually raised from the floor simply by a process of "Jadhoo." The only drawback about him is that we don't get enough of him but what we do get shows him to be an artist of the first order. He must be seen to be appreciated.

THE EMPIRE.

The Boxing Carnival at the Empire tonight promises to be quite as good as Mr. Albert E. Fleming's best. In all there are to be eight contests, one of two rounds, one of four, one of five, four of six and one of ten. The fight of the evening is a five-round bout for the Bantam-Weight Championship of India and Belt between Charlie Monteiro of Calcutta an undefeated holder of the Fly-weight Championship and Ben and Percy Welcome, winner of numerous I. D. F. competitions and undefeated in Madras.

Another Tournament is fixed for Thursday the 19th August, entries for which should be addressed to Mr. Fleming at the Excelsior Theatre or Taj Mahal Hotel Bombay.

TONIGHT AT THE RING.

The special bout of an attractive programme at the Empire Theatre this evening will be one over the full 15 round contest of two minutes under the National Sporting Club rules between Percy Welcome and Charlie Monserio for Bantam weight championship and belt. These men are sure to put up an interesting bout from start to finish, having undergone special preparation.

The 10-round contest is between undefeated George Marcar, (9st 21lbs), Igatpuri, and Jack Tyrer, (9st 4lbs), of Liverpool.

Two special six-round between Immanuel Isaac, (8st.), and Jack A. Liddle, Liverpool, and Isaac Rodda, Calcutta, (8st 3lbs), and Frank Murray, (8st). Liverpool, will really worth seeing. The other two six-round contests, are between Earni McCabe, (11st), Birkenhead, who won the Light Heavy Weight Army Championship at Aldershot, 1920, and Tom Ridnell, (12st 3lbs), of London, winner of two Light Heavy Weight Competitions and a runner up in the Army Championships, France; and Bill Harms, (10st.), of Johannesburg, South Africa, and V. W. King, Poona.

The two four-round contests are:—George Lawrence, (9st.), London, pupil of Sam Kelier vs. A. Cox, (9st 6lbs.), Igatpuri; and D. George (7st. 11lb.), Igatpuri vs. Dick Perry (7st. 4lbs.), Bombay.

The officials are:—
Timekeeper—R. C. Farrent.
Referee—A. E. Gould, London, who represented Great Britain at the Olympic Games, Stockholm.
M. C.—Albert E. Fleming.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

In the course of the Municipal Executive Health Officer's Report for the second quarter of 1920 it is stated:

The health conditions of the City during the quarter showed appreciable improvement on those not only of the preceding quarter but also of the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Small-pox, Plague and Cholera prevailed in the City during the quarter, but did not assume epidemic proportions.

The population as enumerated at the last census in 1911 amounted to 979,445. The present population is undoubtedly greater with the result that death-rates calculated on the census population of 1911 overstate to some extent the mortality which actually prevails. These circumstances may be borne in mind in considering the significance of the figures which follow and at the next census in the year 1921, the population will probably be found to have increased by not less than two lakhs.

The births registered during the quarter, numbered 4,253 and the deaths 10,414 as compared with 4,665 births and 12,738 deaths in the first quarter of the year.

The second quarterly period as compared with the first accordingly shows a decline of 2,324 in the total number of deaths, which has been chiefly due to a well marked fall in the number of deaths from Influenza and Respiratory Diseases.

The mortality from Plague, which caused 140 deaths was the lowest recorded in the second quarter of any year since 1897. The present year is also the first since 1897 in which Plague has failed to attain epidemic proportions at some time during the six months January to June.

Influenza accounted for 364 deaths as compared with 865 deaths in the preceding quarter and 1,032 in the corresponding quarter of 1919.

The deaths among infants under the age of 1 year numbered 2,434 as against 2,512 in the three months ended 31st March 1920.

The number of births registered (4,253) was 226 less than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding decennium.

The deaths from all causes registered in the city during the quarter number and exceeded the decennial average by 223.

The figure 10,414 represents the gross mortality in the quarter, and includes 519 deaths among persons newly arrived in and not belonging to the City. Of these 519 deaths, 14 were due to Small-pox, 14 to Plague, 44 to Cholera and 448 to other causes.

The infantile mortality 2,484 exceeded the mean of the corresponding quarters of the decennium by 89.

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the Association writes:—The following amounts have been received as yearly donation towards the funds of the above Association:

Messrs. Khimji Assur Virji and Dulerai and Co., each Rs. 100. Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas Dhuramsey, Motilal Kanji and Vithaldas Damodar each Rs. 25 and the Grain Merchants' Association Rs. 50: Total Rs. 325.

The public is requested to help this Association by contributing to its funds. Amounts should be sent to Mr. L. R. Tairesey, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

OPIUM PROSECUTION.

ACCOMPLICES' EVIDENCE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Faizumiya Kurbanally
vs.
The King-Emperor (N. C. Kama, Excise Inspector, complainant.)

(Before Justices Shah and Crump.)

This was a Criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting 4th Presidency Magistrate Bombay.

The accused and one Bhayrao Dondiba were charged under Section 9 (c) of the Opium Act of 1878 being illegally in possession of 13 lbs of opium and under Section 108 of the Indian Penal Code of having aided and abetted each other in the commission of the offence.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 29th May 1920, two witnesses Mahadu and Ishwariya were seen going by Bhendi Bazar Road in company with accused No. 1. They were all detained and searched by the complainant Mr. Kama, who found that 7 lbs. and 22 tolas of opium and 5 lbs. and 30 tolas of opium were tied round their waist. These witnesses took the complainant to a hotel opposite to Pydhonie Police Station and there pointed out the petitioner as the person who gave them opium bundles and who tied the same round their waist with certain instructions.

The defence of the petitioner was that he did not know the witnesses Mahadu and Ishwariya and that he did not tie the opium bundles round their waist.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him as stated above.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships observed that the question on this application was whether the conviction had upon the evidence of those two witnesses, who were accomplices was safe. It was true that conviction was not illegal merely because it proceeded upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. The legality of the conviction was beyond question, but its propriety did not stand on the same footing. It was urged on behalf of the crown that in revision their Lordships should not interfere with the judgment of the trial court in dealing with this accomplice evidence. Their Lordships were slow to interfere on a question of this kind in revision. But this was a case in which the identity of the accused entirely depended upon the evidence of those two accomplices. There could be no doubt that they were accomplices. They were in fact in possession of the opium which was found. There was no circumstance whatever outside the evidence of those two witnesses to connect the accused with the opium which was found with the two witnesses. Under the circumstances, in the absence of any outside corroboration as to the identity of the accused, their Lordships did not think that this conviction was safe. Their Lordship did not see any sufficient reason in this case for not insisting upon an independent corroboration of this evidence as to the identity of the accused; nor did their Lordships think that it was in any sense cruel to the accomplices to do so. Their Lordships were of opinion that the conviction should be set aside. Their Lordships accordingly made the rule absolute, set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered the bail bonds to be cancelled.

Mr. Binning with Mr. J. G. Rele appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the crown.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Before Mr. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Warden charged Mahomed Hussein, a motor driver with rash and negligent driving.

The evidence showed that on the 3rd instant when taxi car No. 2833 was proceeding along Lamington Road towards Grant Road the accused's car coming from the opposite direction dashed into it.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 75.

STABBED BY A PATHAN.

A Pathan named Sherkhan Kahikhar was sitting on the foot-path near the Northbrook Gardens on the morning of the 8th instant when another Pathan, Shirin, came up and asked for some money. When the former refused to give it, Shirin took off Sherkhan's cap and began cutting it. When Sherkhan protested, it is stated Shirin stabbed him with a knife in the right side of the abdomen and ran away. Sherkhan has been taken to the hospital where his deposition was taken by Mr. B. N. Athavle.

FIRE AT BANGRI STREET.

Yesterday morning at about 1 o'clock a fire broke out in a two-storied building in Dongri Street. The building was used as a godown for the storage of cocoanuts, and other goods. The fire seemed to have originated on the first floor, where bags of cocoanuts belonging to one Mr. Mohanlal Motilal were stored, and the Fire Brigade found it impossible to get to the spot as the smoke was overpowering. The authorities, however, succeeded in getting to the fire and after three hours' work the flames were put out. The building belonged to Haji Mahomed Kassum. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 15,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AN UNDESIRABLE APPOINTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a debate that took place yesterday at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation regarding the appointment of Mrs. Easdon for the post of Medical Officer of the Imamwada Maternity Home allow me to point out to you that this appointment was carried out in spite of various other disabilities militating against her, besides the fact that she was involved in the famous Amritsar disturbances. To mention only one, was it not known to the Commissioner that Mrs. Easdon is married to a Military Assistant Surgeon doing duty at present in Bombay, and that her husband is liable to be transferred at any time to some other station, taking his wife with him? Were there no other applicants efficient enough to hold the post and even with better degrees who were not married and were permanent residents of Bombay?—Yours etc.

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, August 10.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

LANDLORD VS TENANT.

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM DISMISSED.

Faizullabhai Esabhai v. Alimahomed Dhalla and another.
(Before His Honour the learned 5th Judge Mr. R. S. Dadachanji.)

In this suit plaintiff sued defendant to recover Rs. 106 for rent due by him to plaintiff as plaintiff's tenant and Rs. 318 for compensation for use and occupation for the same premises for six months after notice to quit. The defendant admitted liability to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 318 by way of standard rent and denied the plaintiff's claim for the same as compensation for use and occupation, the Court having extended to him its protection under the Bombay Rent Act dismissing the plaintiff's ejectment suit against him.

His Honour delivered the following judgment upholding the defendant's contention.

JUDGMENT.

In this case claim in respect of the first item of Rs. 106 for rent is admitted by the defendant.

With regard to the claim for Rs. 318 for compensation for use and occupation for six months defendant admits liability to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 318 as for and by way of standard rent and not as claimed by way of compensation for use and occupation. The defendant contends that on the termination of the period of the notice to quit served on him he did not cease to be a tenant and that he had a right to continue as such under the provisions of the Bombay Rent Act. The plaintiff has insisted upon the Court giving a judgment on the cause of action as framed by him and has declined to amend the same into one for standard rent though neither the Court nor the defendant had any objection to such an amendment. The plaintiff's contention is entitled to claim compensation for use and occupation after the expiry of the period of notice to quit to defendant and that the defendant is not his tenant thereafter and is liable to be ejected without any further notice would be correct if the Bombay Rent Act was not in operation. That Act has altered the position of parties and the authorities from English Common Law cited by the plaintiff's learned vakil have no application.

The point in dispute has not come up for decision before the Court or so far as the Court is aware before the High Court. The case cited by the plaintiff's vakil Emperor v. Haji Goolam Mahomed I. L. R. 43 Bombay 531 was a criminal case and there the rights of parties were determined before the Rent Act came into operation; and the question as to whether a tenant after the period of notice to quit given to him had expired be a tenant within the meaning of Section 9 of that Act and all other questions arising between them were left to be decided in regular proceedings in Civil Courts.

By virtue of the Bombay Rent Act the plaintiff's notice to quit is of no effect and is inoperative unless presented to by the tenant and does not therefore alter the relationship between the parties unless the court has subsequent to notice made an order in ejectment under Section 9 (2) of the Rent Act.

I am of opinion that the plaintiff's claim as framed for compensation for use and occupation cannot lie and his claim against defendant could only be for standard rent. I am fortified in my opinion by the decision in Crool v/s. Whitebread reported in W. N. 1919 at page 155. The plaintiff's claim in that suit for compensation for use and occupation was dismissed by the Country and the Divisional Bench in confirming that decision held that if such a claim were allowed the whole object of the increase of Rent Act of 1915 might be defeated.

CLAIM DISMISSED.

I therefore hold that plaintiff's claim for Rs. 318 as for compensation for use and occupation fails and is dismissed with professional costs Rs. 30.

With regard to the defendants contention that the defendant is not liable for Court Costs on the amount admitted by him there is no doubt that plaintiff has unreasonably come to Court. Long before he filed the suit defendant had tendered to him the full amount due to him less the amount of the decree obtained by him against the plaintiff in respect of excess over standard rent recovered by him, which excess defendant had a right under section 12 of the Bombay Rent Act to deduct from the amount of rent payable by him and which tender the plaintiff had refused though he had not satisfied the decree for excess passed against him. Under all the circumstances of this case the Court would have used its discretion in disallowing Court costs but as the defendant's vakil has not pressed this contention and has expressed him willingness to pay the same on the amount admitted by him there will be a decree for Rs. 106 and costs thereon.

Mr. Bomanji D. Mehta appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Vikaji M. Patel appeared for defendant.

GOVERNMENT HELP TO CHECK MALARIA.

The following are among the steps which have been taken by the Government in the direction of assisting the general public to protect themselves against malarial fevers.

The system of distributing quinine free to the poorer classes at Government expense has not been generally adopted in the Bombay Presidency. Kunine has however been obtained by District Officers and distributed free to subordinates and to low-paid establishments under them.

The practice current in the Bombay Presidency is the retail sale of powder quinine at a price below the market rate through the agency of the Post Office. This system has been in force since 1904. Packets containing 10 grains of quinine used to be sold at one pice a packet, but owing to the inordinate rise in the price of this drug the Bombay Government has been compelled to raise the price to two pice since 1917.

Besides the sale of quinine in the form of powder, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay has been purchasing every year, since 1911, quinine "treatments" of the total value of Rs. 25,000 (raised to Rs. 50,000 in 1918) which are allotted to certain District Officers for distribution to the large establishments serving under them, and to certain Collectors and Mamlatdars in malaria-stricken districts for the poorer classes at a reduced price fixed by Government. Posters are also supplied to vendors for the sale of quinine "treatments," and Sub-Assistant Surgeons are deputed every year on anti-malarial duty to explain to the people the advantages derived from the use of quinine.

The scheme of free distribution of quinine has been tried by the District Local Boards at Hyderabad, Karachi, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Kolaba. Government have also sanctioned as a temporary measure, the free distribution of quinine "treatments" worth one lakh of rupees to the school children and the general public in Kanara and Sind.

The policy of establishing new Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency is being pursued as far as practicable, and with a view to facilitate the opening of new Dispensaries, Government has been giving building grants and loans to Municipalities and Local Boards.

DEBASING INDIAN CURRENCY.

NEED OF PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the next session of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to be held in Simla, it is proposed to make changes in the present coinage and paper currency Acts to suit the recommendation of the Indian Currency Committee. One might have hoped that in view of the happenings since the report was out better counsels would have prevailed, but this does not seem to be the case.

The changes were justified by the Committee on three several grounds Viz

1. The necessity for linking the rupee to gold.

2. The necessity to safeguard to convertibility of the rupee note which was in danger owing to the high price of silver and

3. The necessity to curb the rise in prices. Of these the first was an altogether false issue, because the rupee was definitely linked not to sterling but to gold by actual acts of legislature. Our Coinage Act made the sovereign and the half-sovereign legal tender in India at the rate of 15 rupees to the sovereign. There is no mention of the pound, paper or any other. Our Paper Currency Act was more definite and ordained the issue of notes at the rates of one rupee for every 7.53344 grns of fine gold. The gold acquisition ordinance of 1917 reiterated this ratio and although already the temptation to take advantage of the abnormal conditions produced by the war had caused some steps from the straight path being taken, we again find the linking reaffirmed in the only gold commited in India since our mints closed to the minting of silver. I refer to the Gold Coinage Ordinance promulgated as recently as July 1918 in which the weight and fineness of he gold coin is made exactly the same as that of the sovereign and, what is more, such coins bore the words "Fifteen Rupees" on the reverse. After all this to talk of the necessity of linking the rupee to something is misleading and contrary to the truth.

As for the price of silver, it was strange how such a Committee of reputed experts allowed itself to be stamped into asserting that silver would continue very high for many years. Their judgment has been falsified in the short space of six months. The Committee failed to see that silver prices were merely a reflex of inflated commodity prices and that silver must decline as commodities went back towards the normal. However whatever excuse there might be for their mistaken pronouncement the facts are there to-day. Silver has been as low as 44d. paper and is to-day 57d. paper. In terms of gold the price has been as low as 36d. gold and even to-day the decline of commodities has only begun. As it goes further, silver is bound to go still lower and is sure to be finally almost a drug on the market as so many nations have taken measures to reduce its use for subsidiary currency. The second ground (and I may add the only Currency or rather Quasi-currency ground) therefore fails.

The control of prices was not a currency ground at all. Europe and England are far more afflicted with high prices than we are in India and yet nobody has suggested that the £ should be called 15 shillings although that might create the illusion of making the 9d. leaf worth 6d.

The third ground for the currency changes is also already proving a very frail ground, because prices are already declining and in many staple articles are already to-day lower than in 1914.

In view of the above facts is it not right that the Government should desist from further attempts to force these changes through? They amount to nothing more or less than *debasing*. Debasing is resorted to by bankrupt Governments to add to their resources and it is strongly declared by all honest men as it changes the relations between the debitor and creditor to the advantage of the debtor and defrauds the creditor of his just dues. Our rupee being a token, the debasing in our case is not understood by the layman, but it is there all the same. It adds 12½ crores a year to the resources of our Government, and it changes the relation between debtor and creditor to the advantage, this time, of the *creditor*. Every debt of Rs. 100 meant in effect a debt for 753 grns. gold and to-day by a stroke of the pen it is going to be made a debt for 1,130 grns. of gold. The bulk of the population of this country belongs to the category of the debtor class. Should this debasing of India's Currency—this most serious injustice to the debtor class (which practically mean all India's toiling millions)—be permitted?—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, August 10.

(Continued from col. 6.)

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Lough Corrib 9-10; Summer's Hope 9-3, King Mel'on 9-0; Surprise 8-12, Buff Mail 8-9, Shwe Dine 8-9; Whaten 8-8, Goras' Darling 8-7, Lloyds 8-6; Finchcocks 8-5, One Too Many 8-3 Speak the Truth 8-3, Spook 8-2, Monsieur James 8-0; Rheido 7-13, Water Lily 7-7, Chatterboy 7-5.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Dara Fay 9-6, Peggy Thrift 9-0, Devon 8-12, Higher Level 8-9, Bideawee 8-7, Platemy 8-7, Rosebud 8-7, Spartan Child 8-6,; Tarnapo 8-6, Lesto 8-4, Partnership 8-0, Clarity 7-12 Foxtor 7-11, Fleurette 7-10, Sherwood Belle 7-3, Mungar 7-0.

THE PLODDERS PLATE. Distance 9 furlongs.

Vulcanella 11-11, Ugly Gosling 11-2, Kurdish Chief 11-0, Leading Girl 9-7, Pommery 9-5, Kapri 9-0.

CRICKET AT POONA

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA V. NEW POONA COLLEGE.

A cricket match was played on Poona Hindu Gymkhana grounds between the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and New Poona College on Sunday 8th instant. It ended in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 36 runs and two wickets.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Phadke 18; Paradeshi 1; Navle 29; Karlekar 1; Bhuseri 9; S. C. Godbole 117; Marathe 14 Chiplunkar 19; Saharabudhe 24; Joshi and Dhadphale did not bat; extras 30; total 265.

NEW POONA COLLEGE.

Kelkar 6; Barolikar 20; Aurangabadkar 3; Deshmukh 9; Bhat 17; Karandikar 32; Pradan 0; Bagul 2; Kasargond 15; Shirole 4; Bhome 7 extras 13; total 129.

SPORTING NEWS.

COUNTY CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE'S BIG MARGIN OF VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

Middlesex beat Surrey at Oval by an innings and 33 runs.

Yorkshire beat Worcester at Sheffield by an innings and 210 runs.

Sussex beat Derby at Chesterfield by an innings and 108 runs.

COLOMBO RACES.

TURF CLUB PLATE WON BY COUNTY CRICKET.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)
COLOMBO, Aug. 11.

Really exciting sport was witnessed at yesterday's races. There were eight events on the programme, the nursery handicap having been split up into two divisions. Racing started at 2-15 and there was again a bumper crowd. The Governor and party stayed on to the end. The principal race of the afternoon Turf Club Plate was won by De Soysa's County Cricket bringing in 6,000.

Goculdas' Royal Court scored in the Desert Stakes, winning 3,000.

The Nursery Handicap, Division II, went to Frank Wright's Winning Ways.

Poona handicaps was a really pretty race and provided one of the closest finishes yet witnessed.

Abecesunder's Jawan came out the winner getting 2,500

The Ridgeway Stakes of 3,000 went to De Soysa's Muscovite. In the New Market handicap R. E. S. De Soysa's Chu Chin Chow won 2,000.

The Planter's Purse of 2,000 was won by Pahindre's Winne and the Nursery Handicap, Division I went to Pip's Visington Lass with 2,000.

MADRAS RACES.

PROSPECT OF THE SEASON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 10.

The prospectus for the forthcoming season's racing in Madras comprises ten days racing divided up into two meetings of five days each, the first meeting commencing on 1st January and the second meeting on the 26th February, each meeting giving a fortnight's racing. The total value of stakes and prizes offered for these two meetings is in the neighbourhood of a lakh and twenty thousand rupees. The real plums of the meetings are the Prince of Wales' stakes, and the Governor's Cup, both races on handicap terms for horses in the combined third and fourth divisions. The former race being over a mile course and the latter over a mile and a half. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has again presented a plate valued at Rs. 500 for a race for arab ponies. Another feature is the handsome cup presented by H. E. Admiral Sir Hugh Tothill, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's naval forces in East Indies. This race is for English, Australian and country bred ponies. Among other cups presented are those by the Maharajah of Mysore, the Maharaiah of Travancore, the Rajah of Cochin and the Rajahs of Venkatagiri, Bobbili and Parlakimedi.

CALCUTTA RACES.

THIRD DAY

(From our Racing Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

This is the most important day of the Calcutta monsoon Meeting, the entries being very large. Two races viz., the Ballygunge Plate and the Barrackpore Plate had to be split into two divisions each thus giving us no less than eight races. Handicaps are given below:—

THE AUGUST HURDLE PLATE. Distance 1 3/4 miles over 9 flights.

Ancient and Modern 12-0, Monsieur Nestor 11-10 Vain Jane 11-1; Buskin 11-0, Pomade 10-13, Boss Lee 10-13; Whipporwill 10-12, Simple Simon 10-5; Lesto 10-3, Brandichoc 10-China Egg 10-0, King Melton 10-0, Nile King 9-12, Miss Asher 9-11; Second Sight 9-10 I See 9-10; Larigot 9-7, Henriette 9-2, Red Hat 9-0.

THE MONSOON CUP. Distance 11 furlongs.

Double Scotch 9-5, Harvest Home 9-5, Llansinfried 9-0, Flying Wing 8-13; Golden Square 8-11, Kilrea 8-8, St. Vagrant 8-8, Buskin 8-7, Caly 8-7, Bedtime 8-3, His Nibs 8-0, Boss Lee 7-12, Bachelor's Prospect 7-4, Limton 7-3; Picket 7-0; Fife 7-0; Squeers 7-0, Pain Jane 7-0 Barsen 7-0 Warrior Queen 7-0 Winning Way 7-0, Jack 7-0, Pomade 7-0, Silver Gift 7-0, Quartzite 7-0, Devon 7-0, Downey Boy 7-0 Jaun 7-0; Tiepin 7-0; Feathered Life 7-0; 7-0, Andreas 7-0, One Too Many 7-0; Gibberish Galley Law 7-0, Gracefield 7-0; Andoversford 7-0.

THE BALLYGUNGE PLATE. (Div I.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Bachelor's Prospect 9-5, Limpton 9-3, Jack 8-13, Tiepin 8-11, Calley Law 8-10, Roya Sign 8-2, Dhra Doon 8-7, Gerton Miss 8-7; Picket 8-6, Bauvoir 8-6, Pomade 8-4, Gibberish 8-4, Andreas 8-4, Traceable 8-3, Second Sight 8-2, Warrior Queen 8-2, Talcum 8-2, Gracel ld 8-0, Allannah 7-13, Lothian Lad 7-13, Mary 7-12, Verland Rose 7-11, Sans Peur 7-10, Gileles 7-10; Vain Jane 7-7, Flying Foe 7-5, Nile King 7-5, Jaunt 7-0.

THE BALLYGUNGE PLALE. (Div. II.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Largot 9-5, Radius 9-3, No Ball 9-3, Fife 9-2, Barsen 9-0, Balloshe 8-13, Too Tired 8-11, Silver Gift 8-11, Last Spot 8-9, Downey Boy 8-8, Look Aside 8-5, Squeers 8-5, Finsen 8-4, Galla 8-4, Golden Mrmory 8-3, Colonel Chutney 8-3, Legend Double 8-3, The Whip 8-2; Alien Daisy 8-1; Pick of the Bunch 8-1; Winning Way 8-1; Bella 8-0, Rope 8-0; Leader 7-13, Ugly Gosling 7-11, One Too Many 7-7, Devotionale Lily 7-6 Devon 7-3, Sunny Time 7-1, Little Scot 7-0.

THE MONSOON PONY PURSE Distance 9 furlongs.

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(Continued in col. 6.)

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ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SPECIAL SESSION of the Indian National Congress is to be held in Calcutta on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th September and the Gujarat Rajkiya Parishad is to meet in Ahmedabad on the 27th, 28th and 29th August. Members intending to attend the same are requested to inform the office, at an early date.

S. G. BANKER,
Jt. Hon. Secretary.

305-9, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay, 10-8-1920.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, August 12, 1920.

LABOUR AND ARBITRATION.

Quite a formidable list of labour-strikes was compiled by the Government of India and laid on the table at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. The Department of Munitions and Industries has since been exploring to find means for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. In a letter dated the 21st April, the Department asked Local Governments to elicit opinion as to the feasibility, or otherwise, of having legislative measures on British models. In reply to further enquiries made by the Bengal Government, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have submitted their representations. The original letter of enquiry from the Government of India breathed a spirit of scepticism and the Chamber, arguing on elementary grounds, have endorsed the suggestions of Government and declared that All-India legislation on the lines of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, would be of no value and, therefore, should not be undertaken. Besides, general considerations urged against compulsory arbitration, the capital argument against "outside" interference, is the absence of organisation among men and masters. The position between the parties in India is that employers are actually strong and workmen are potentially powerful. In struggle, one of the first considerations that invite help on the side of Labour is the fear of lost livelihood coupled with the risk of immediate starvation. There is no provision in advance against intervals of strike, a fact which obscures the economic power of Labour in conflict and brings the excitement of hunger as a force of rashness and disorder. Not only are employers partly justified in the pretext that there is lack of representative opinion in the ranks of Labour, but in inadequate organisation there is also the danger of absent vitality at times of stress. Employers of Labour, on the other hand, though not formally organised on all sides, have a certain sympathetic understanding as to the potency of their position and the weakness of their men.

At the Indian Commercial Congress held in this city, in the latter part of January, Mr. J. B. Petit secured a murmur of assent in his fulminations against trade-unions, which were later echoed in the form of a tirade against outside interference, when Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy made his speech at the Mill-Owners' Association. We quote the actual words of Mr. Petit to show the views of a section of employers. "Whatever you do," Mr. Petit said, "please do not fall within the clutches of trade-unionism which is sapping the very foundations of European trades and industries. You need not allow yourselves to be tyrannised by Capital, but the way to avoid it, is not to allow yourself to be driven under the tyranny of Labour. Trade-Unionism has proved itself to be a peril to civilisation and a canker to the trades and industries of Europe and America." We merely quote this to show that capitalists as they inveigh against the lack of organisation, as the Bengal circular does, seldom welcome the growth of unions. And, with their record of disfavour, it is hardly fair of them to lament the primitive incohesion of Labour, and make it an argument for liberal patronage as a substitute for negotiated, and frequently renewable, understandings. Infant organisations are discredited by them and hardly encouraged to develop their representative character. Hence, the men have to add to their difficulties, the onerous duty of educating their masters. Another commonplace, but more sincere, variety of complaint may also be mentioned for disposal. It is the age-long grievance about the entry of the "outsider" in the field of fight. Capitalists would like labourers to be left alone without any of the help of educated leaders who are not necessarily manual workers in the factory. This sympathetic association is, however, familiar in all countries and a necessary phase of trade unionism, bound to become less noticeable as the interests of all workers blend into a common cause and the artificial distinction of manual exertion fades. In the meanwhile, the hints about foreign interference in the organisation of Labour, may be dismissed as among the evidences of nervousness at the sight of scientific organisation and the elimination of dilatory mistakes.

As we discard proposals of compulsory arbitration, we may, before examining its failure in the light of experience, notice that it is mainly valuable only in circumstances that compel Labour to remain in abject impotence, without a protest, from within, against exploitation. Factory legislation invariably forbids extreme exploitation of men, women and children on the ground that physical exertion, beyond a certain limit, is cruel, but that is all. Improvements of that kind are only part of the claims of Labour. If, before the prospects of collective bargaining, the State had under penalties made other hardships, including those of low wages, illegal, there would have been a useful sphere of legislative protection. Government are mostly capitalist by bias, and they disturb established order only for the better security of the very order to which they are accustomed. If, therefore, they put industrial peace before industrial justice, it is not a matter of wonder. Naturally, the enquiry to which we have referred, is a quest of the means of "preventing" and "settling" strikes; some device for the maintenance of peace. The difference of view-point is material, because it affects the ethics of industrial relationships, as between employers and workmen. Deeper than the difficulties of inchoate organisation, are the effects of different standpoints, and all the verbiage of employers' representations often serves only to conceal the exclusiveness and paramountcy of vested interests. Therefore, if the two sides are left alone, there are chances of acute division of opinion. And Government, to save the worry of disturbance and internal dislocation, want a ready cure of trouble, as it appears. In their careful letter, the Bengal Chamber review the past and demonstrate the futility of compulsory arbitration. An award, to be useful as a compulsory measure, ought to be binding and its contravention ought to be actionable. Thus, if a Conciliation Board or Arbitrator sets forth reasonable terms, it should be an offence to order a lock-out or to arrange a strike. In Britain, arbitration at the request of parties has never been binding and always unpopular. In Australia and New Zealand it was a complete failure, though breach of awards was made illegal. Both sides would prefer to have a free hand, and arbitration is only a voluntary compromise, rejected at pleasure. The disregard of repugnant awards is not a peculiarity of Labour. There is no obligation of obedience. And when even august parties, as in the Sankey verdict, prefer to reject decisions obnoxious to them, it would be unreasonable to look upon conciliation boards with confidence or to commend awards as possessing moral, legal or, indeed, any other authority of a compelling nature.

THE ORISSA FAMINE.

Reports from Orissa disclose a very grave state of things in some of the districts owing to the prevailing scarcity. It is a matter of public knowledge how, from the very beginning, the situation has been mishandled by the local authorities and if to-day matters have reached a deplorable crisis, no little responsibility therefor is directly attachable to the "men on the spot" who, in spite of repeated warnings and appeals from the non-official public, refused to realise the gravity of the situation and to take timely measures to ward off the danger. Though famine conditions had begun to prevail by November last, if not earlier, in several villages of the Puri District, officials on the spot shut their eyes to the fact and represented to the higher authorities that no great distress was in existence. Misled in this manner, nothing was officially done to cope with the situation till March or April of this year, when the press in Bengal and elsewhere began to ring with the cries for succour from the famine-stricken people. It was then that the Lieutenant-Governor thought it proper to see things with his own eyes and his visits to a few places convinced him of the need of taking steps to relieve distress. But so little was even the head of the province in touch with the realities of the situation that he refused to declare the existence of famine conditions, and thought that a bare Rs. 15,000 would suffice to afford gratuitous relief! How preposterously inadequate this "relief" was was amply demonstrated in the reports sent by Mr. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society, who conducted personal investigations on the spot. Mr. Thakkar found that a large number of people had already died of actual starvation in the four hundred and odd villages which were in the grip of famine and that many more would fall victims if prompt relief were not forthcoming. Even after these disclosures by Mr. Thakkar and his co-workers in the famine relief operations, the local authorities do not appear to have risen to the occasion, for fresh reports are coming of acute distress in areas which Government have left still untouched. According to Mr. Thakkar, whose report appears in the "Nava Jeevan," edited by Mr. Gandhi, there are at least 300 villages which have received no attention from Government and in which the conditions are of a most unsatisfactory character. Mr. Thakkar estimates that at least a lakh and fifty thousand rupees are immediately needed to succour those threatened with starvation. While again urging both the Local and Imperial Governments to realise their responsibilities and arrange for prompt and adequate relief, we would also appeal to the public of Bombay and the Presidency generously to respond to the cry for succour from their helpless countrymen.

Notes of the Day.

A Breach of Pledge.

The Governor of British East Africa has at last announced the policy of his Government towards the British Indian community resident in the Protectorate. Mr. Andrews does not exaggerate the truth when he describes the declaration as a flagrant breach of the definite pledge given by the Viceroy of this country that the status of Indians in British East Africa can in no way be subordinate to that of any other subjects of that colony. Though Indian settlers in British East Africa number over 35,000, that is to say, fully seven times the number of Europeans resident there and contribute a far larger share to the prosperity of the country than the latter do, they are to be accorded the privilege of sending only two members to the Legislative Council while the Europeans are to be represented by no less than 18 members, inclusive of the members of the Executive Council. So much regarding the franchise. The policy of segregation of Indians, on racial lines, is to be strictly adhered to, the unhealthy marshy "lowlands" being reserved for them, while all the salubrious "uplands" are to be appropriated by the Whites. Indians are also to be prohibited from purchasing any land in the upland area. The humiliating racial distinctions are to be perpetuated even in matters of railway travel. The only redeeming "concession"—if it can be called a concession—is the vague hope held out that the education of Indian children will be "improved."

What Will Lord Chelmsford Do?

It is clear from all this that the Government of British East Africa, with the knowledge and full sanction of the Colonial Office and His Majesty's Government, is determined to keep down Indians in that colony in the position of mere helots to the Whites, in open violation of the definite and repeated pledge given by His Majesty's representative in this country early this year. What answer has Lord Chelmsford to give to the challenge thrown out to him? The country will anxiously await a clear pronouncement from him at the earliest possible moment. During the last few months India has seen the violation of more than one solemn pledge given by His Majesty's Government or their representatives. The latest and most flagrant breach of faith, now sanctioned in a British colony, is bound to deal an almost mortal blow to the faith of our countrymen, in the words of British statesmen. If the Government of India can secure no effective protection to Indians from the aggression of the Whites in a colony, which is pre-eminently an Indian colony, then the word "Empire" can have no meaning to Indians. It is for British statesmen to justify the confidence of the Indian people in the rectitude and high traditions of the British nation.

The Perversion of Truth.

There are two schools of thought in the British Empire which are poles asunder in the view they take of the terrorism personified by Dyer and O'Dwyer. The one is headed by Mr. Montagu who must find in Mr. Gandhi on this occasion a strange bed-fellow. The other is headed by the miscreants themselves and supported by the scum of the political and religious wash of Imperialism. The one faces facts and acknowledges the truth of the allegations, the seriousness of the aftermath, the morality of the principle involved. The other is anxious to avoid the charges and finding the task impossible, relies on a distortion of facts, on an endless variety of special pleading and on a relentless effort to raise journalistic dust about plain issues. It is a clear-cut division. The comments of the English press on the Dyer debate in the Commons will afford as remarkable an instance in point as was afforded by the Great War when every human being was supposed to be either an ally or a Bosch. For instance, nothing can appease the "Morning Post", but perhaps some such act of recognition as a marble pillar to Dyer for having saved the Punjab in the battle of Jallianwalla Bagh. Whether it is Jallianwalla or Chilianwalla it is the same to these remarkable historians who are not so resourceless as to let a small matter like a written statement of facts stand in their way.

"Muddling up the Consequences!"

"The Spectator" says that Mr. Montagu's marshalling of the facts is wrong and that Dyer "gave the enemy an opportunity to defeat him", "by muddling up the consequences of his military action with his personal views on general Indian policy." This is how in the opinion of this journal Dyer succeeded in muddling "the consequences":—

"Suppose, instead General Dyer had said what was in fact the truth: 'When I went into the Square at Amritsar with ninety soldiers under my command, only fifty of them having rifles, and found myself confronted by a mob of four thousand excited people, not unarmed, but armed with most formidable cudgels, or rather loaded quarter-staves, in the use of which they were experts, I realised in an instant that there was only one course before me, unless I was willing to let the men I was leading, be rushed and bludgeoned to death like the Swiss Guard at the Tuileries. I saw I could only save them by an instant order to shoot. To avoid my men being massacred as were the bank managers and officials on the 11th and 12th I gave the order I did, and I believe that any other man placed in my position would have done the same. I have nothing to be ashamed of. Whether I let the firing go on too long I cannot profess to say. All I know is that having once begun to shoot it was absolutely necessary to be quite sure that the mob was really dispersed. Nothing is more dangerous than to wound a would-be assassin, but not to kill him. That makes your own death a certainty?

—And the True Facts.

It is worth while comparing this statement with what Dyer himself confesses in his evidence because a comparison will show what terrible straits the jingo journalists and the perverted politicians of England are put to in order to build up a case for the defence. First for "The Spectator's" facts: The Jallianwalla Bagh meeting was never estimated at four housand—Dyer himself having talked of five to six thousand and the Commissioners of fifteen to twenty thousand. There were no massacres of "managers and officials on April 11th and 12th." Not a stone was thrown on those dates, the city having quietened down completely. The crowd was admittedly without arms and there is not a syllable of evidence to prove that it carried "formidable cudgels and loaded quarter-staves." However Dyer himself disposes off the rest of this remarkable farrago of lies. Was there any danger to his troops as insinuated by "The Spectator"? Dyer says "No"—the question of having his forces attacked, never entered into his considerations at all. Did he have sufficient means for their protection? Dyer says "Yes"—for outside the narrow passage were armoured cars with machine-guns and every military man knows the efficacy of one machine-gun as against a penned-in crowd of thousands. Did he continue to shoot merely because "it was absolutely necessary to be quite sure that the mob was really dispersed"? Here is what Dyer says himself: *"It was no longer a question of merely dispersing the crowd,* but one of producing a sufficient moral effect from a military point of view, not only on those who were present, but more especially throughout the Punjab" and he adds and that he could have dispersed the crowd without firing a single shot. Mr. Montagu and the united voice of the civilised world call this conduct frightfulness. "The Spectator", having invented facts and speeches for Dyer, calls this "the saving of the Punjab"; in spite of Dyer's admission that his object was merely to strike terror throughout the Punjab.

What Shall We Do Now?

It is on such foundations of shifting sand that the defence has been built by the upholders of Prussianism, who seem to have forgotten all their speeches and all their leaders full of virtuous indignation against the frightfulness of the Hun. Their campaign is based either on deliberate perversion of fact or deliberate manufacture of evidence; either the amazing belief that murder by the civilian mob is massacre and murder by the miliary mob, justice; or else the strange delusion (which seems to be an after-thought) that the whole country was alight with unrest which might have led to rebellion, which might have led to revolution, which might have led to mutiny, if Dyer had not butchered in cold-blood. Why, the news of the enormity of his crime, as Mr. Shafi said, instead of calming the country actually produced disturbances, where none were expected. The simple fact of the situation is that those who have no delusions about Dyer's action, seem to be thoroughly ashamed and frightened at the significance of his misdeeds and those who gloat over this hero seem to be endeavouring to cook evidence to blur the truth that the whole episode was one of cold revenge. It is easy to make the flesh of the ignorant creep with talk of another mutiny and with facts as manufactured by "The Spectator." But with what aim? We are convinced that the politicians who have so recklessly handled their own honour whether in the Press, in the Lords or in the Commons, have proved to their own countrymen that it is a danger of the first magnitude to let the people sleep over the unfitness of the politicians And shall the people of India sleep over this episode? They must realise what Colonel Wedgwood realised and what Mr. Gandhi realised that it is the system which produces the Dyers and the O'Dwyers, which must be altered irrevocably.

The Blunders of the Critics.

What is the matter with our vigilant critics? Our Boree Bunder contemporary quotes with evident glee from "The Englishman" our statement that India stands to gain nothing by garrisoning the peaks and passes of Mesopotamia. "Of course she stands to gain nothing for there are no peaks and passes in Mesopotamia. From Busra to Baghdad the country is as flat as a pancake." Well! We never thought our contemporaries would give the show away so easily. If "The Bombay Chronicle" had talked of "the mountainous region" between Boree Bunder and Medows Street there might have been sufficient excuse to wish that Hanwell Lunatic Asylum were not so far away. But to talk of Mesopotamia as if the country between Busra and Baghdad is the country designated by that name is to display less knowledge of geography than possessed by a Fourth Standard school-girl. We were not aware, until our contemporary informed us, that Tebel Abdul Aziz or Tebel Achdhab or Tebel Sinjar were located in the county of Surrey and not in the Province of Mesopotamia. Towards the North Indian soldiers have been fighting according to official accounts among the hilly and mountainous tracts to save the shareholders their shareholdings in oil. But of course the Atlas, the Encyclopoedia, the War Office are all wrong because "The Englishman" has said so. Why this serious ignorance of the lie of the land among those who will lie about the land a hundred times so long as they can get the oil?

A Journalistic Coup!

The following sample of journalistic coup will be of interest to our readers. The paragraph from the London letter of the "Westminster Gazette" of July 19, 1920, appears as an item in the "Current Topics" of the "Times of India" of August 11, 1920, with the words "I believe" omitted, but without any acknowdgment or even quotation marks:—

"Times of India", Aug. 11, 1920. Page 8 col. 3.

C. B. FRY AGAIN.

We have had several proofs lately that the "too-old-at-forty" theory is quite exploded, even in its application to the player of games which call for quickness both of hand, of foot, and of eye, and for physical endurance; but no proof has been so convincing as that which Mr. C. B. Fry gave to the Southampton crowd on the occasion of his reappearance last month and none could be more welcome, for "Charles"—he hates the common use of the name but the crowd *will* have it—has been a popular idol ever since his undergraduate days, and the whole of England rejoiced to see him "come back" as he has done. The ability to step straight into the field and make a century, after several years' absence from serious cricket, speaks as much for his "fitness" as for his supreme skill as a batsman; and it is very good to see that both are unimpaired.

"Westminster Gazette", July 19, 1920. Page 9 col. 1.

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A Shikarpur Grievance.

The public of Shikarpur in Sind have been thrown into commotion by a proposal recently made by the Municipality to introduce the installation of electric lights and fans in the city. A local company which was formed early this year and styled "The Shikarpur Electric Supply Company," has applied to the Government of Bombay for a license, and the latter have issued a notification inviting objections, if any, to the grant of the license. Since then, those having large interests in the Company—and among them, as we shall show, are several members of the local Municipal Council!—have been, it is reported, moving heaven and earth to saddle the Municipality with the electric scheme, over-riding the opposition of almost the entire public of the city. There are one or two facts in connection with this affair which deserve to be noted. Seven out of the ten directors of the Electric Supply Company, with which the Municipality is going to enter into a contract, are Municipal Councillors, and, one of these seven, who is the Managing Agent of the Company, is no other than the President of the Municipality! It is further stated that several other Municipal Councillors are shareholders in the Company. But leaving these aside, it is obvious that the Municipal Council of Shikarpur, having seven directors of the Company among its members and one of them the Managing Agent himself, cannot be expected to take any disinterested view of the contract. On the other hand, it has been represented to us that these very Councillors and the President are among the most active supporters of electric installation. There is also the fact that the city itself, in its present condition, is ill-prepared and ill-suited for such installation. Most of the houses are made of highly inflammable material, the streets are very narrow, varying in width, as a rule, from 7 to 10ft., and the houses are connected with one another very closely. Not one of the eight insurance companies which were consulted in the matter has consented to insure structures in the bazar. In addition to this, the majority of the residents are poor and the houses are small. As we have said, the public of Shikarpur have a decided objection to the scheme. It would be both foolish and high-handed on the part of the Municipality to go in for the scheme in the teeth of such opposition and in the interests of a clique which is now dominating the Council. We hope the Government of Bombay will put their foot firmly down on the scheme, till at least it is clear that no Councillor of the city has any direct interest in the contract with the Electric Supply Company and that no robbery at the sacrifice of the interests of the public is intended by the Municipality.

STILL HOPEFUL!

PREMIER AND RUSSIA.

"POLISH ATTACK UNJUSTIFIED."

THE SOVIET'S TERMS.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Aug. 12.

The House of Commons to-day was crowded and Mr. Lloyd George was warmly cheered on entering the House. Krassin and Kameneff were in the Stranger's Gallery.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George at the outset expressed himself as still hopeful of peace but said that in view of the fact that the House was rising at the end of the week he proposed to indicate the Government's intentions in certain contingencies. In the course of a brief restatement of the position he repeated the opinion voiced on earlier occasions that the Polish attack was unjustified. (Labour cheers).

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said they considered that the Soviet Government was entitled to take into account in peace conditions the fact that the Poles not only attacked Russia but that they did so in spite of the British and French warnings. The Soviet was entitled to demand guarantees against repetition of similar attack. But nothing could justify reprisal or punishment which was destined to wipe out the aggressor's national existence. The Prime Minister elaborated the argument distinguishing between guarantees exacted against repetition of acts of aggression, and terms involving destruction of national independence. In Poland's case Europe had furthermore to be considered. The independence of Poland was an essential part of the structure of the European peace. Poland's extinction could not be regarded with indifference by any nation interested in preserving the peace of Europe. Re-artition of Poland would not only be a crime but a peril. Both those contingencies must be considered as a basis of our policy.

The Premier then summarised the events leading up to the Soviet's refusal of truce. He remarked that the Poles asked for an armistice on July 22nd. The Soviet fixed July 30th which was quite an unnecessary lapse of time if there had been real desire to stop fighting and real desire for peace. The Premier described the subsequent events leading up to the statement of the Soviet Government that they preferred to negotiate with the Poles at Minsk. This was the position confronting the Hythe Conference. The first proposition on which the Conference agreed was that it was the sole purpose of the Allied policy to secure peace on the basis of independence of ethnographical Poland.

Mr. Lloyd George continuing said that the Hythe Conference had advised Poland to negotiate an armistice and peace so long as the independence of ethnographical Poland was recognised. If the Poles negotiated an agreement at Minsk, the Allies did not propose to upset the arrangements. (Labour cheers). The Allies could not support Poland if the latter refused the conditions which the Bolsheviks were entitled to exact, but a different situation would arise if the Soviet insisted on terms in absolute conflict with the independence of Poland as a free nation.

The Premier went on to point out that unless we abandoned the whole basis of the League of Nations we could not remain disinterested when the life of a member of the League was jeopardised. The Covenant contemplated economic pressure as a means of assistance as distinct from a great war and conscription. We were morally bound to support an Allied nation whose national existence was challenged, especially where the additional danger arose of a great aggressive Soviet Empire coterminous with Germany.

ALLIED INTENTIONS.

The Premier said we would be blind and indeed reckless if we neglected to calculate the contingency that whatever the Soviet Republic was yesterday it is to-day and might be to-morrow. It became a militarist power when it rejected the peace conference and introduced annexationist conditions. Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to indicate Allied intentions. He said that no action would be taken except with the purpose of supporting the struggle for Poland's existence and independence. After sympathetic references to the difficulties with which Poland was faced in the renaissance and the blunders of inexperienced statesmenship the Premier emphasised that the Poles must accept the advice and direction of the people who had had four years experience of the greatest war the world had ever seen. "We are" said the Premier, "sending no Allied troops to Poland. We have made this clear to Poland. Furthermore, it would be unnecessary if the Polish resources are thoroughly organised. In case the Bolsheviks impose conditions inconsistent with national freedom and existence, the Allies will put stores at their disposal and help to equip the Polish people for their own defence. (Cheers). They will be supplied with necessary military advice and guidance and we should exercise economic pressure upon Soviet Russia to release her stranglehold upon the life of Poland."

Mr. Ben Tillet interrupting asked what would be the position of America.

AMERICA'S POSITION.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he was certain that whatever difference of opinion there might be in America with regard to the League of Nations there would be no difference of opinion in their general attitude towards Polish independence. Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to state that Government would give General Wrangel who was making a very formibable attack from South Russia substantial support from the large stores at our disposal, which we had up to the present not allowed to reach him. This was a point on which we insisted in the event of the Minsk negotiations breaking down and if we were compelled to take steps to cut off Russia from the outside world there would be an end to any trade negotiations. The Premier went on to refer to the Labour deputation which visited him that morning. He said he gathered from them that the Government was supposed to be engaged in a reactionary conspiracy to destroy a democratic government representing peasants and workers. The Premier quoted Bertrand Russell the Socialist leader who visited Russia to show that the Soviet Government was neither Socialist Democratic nor Christian and that the working classes were in a condition approximating in many respects to slavery. The Premier concluded by saying: —"The Bolshevik Government if it wants peace can get it. I think that they are divided. In every land you get men who urge extravagant and irrational views. The whole point is whether these men are in a Majority, for they are merely out to destroy. If you have the real desire for peace, you will get it. you are out to challenge the basis on which the liberties of Europe depend you will fail."

The Premier received an ovation on resuming his seat.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith regretted that part of the Premier's speech did not contribute to the removal of difficulties in the way of maintaining peace. He said that in the event of negotiations between Poland and the Bolsheviks breaking down the question should be referred to an absolutely impartial representative tribunal. He asked why the League of Nations should not be brought in. The House should have an opportunity before Britain took any warlike steps of reviewing the whole situation and he pointed out that after the adjournment of the House there was no power to recall Parliament at a short notice.

MR. CLYNES.

Mr. Clynes emphasised that the Premier's attack upon the form of Government in Russia could not possibly improve the relations, especially upon the individuals having the conduct of the negotiations. Nevertheless, he pointed out that the Labour Party must not be taken as approving all or most of the methods or principles of the Soviet Government. He recognised that an independent Polish nation was essential to the peace of the world but as every Russian pronouncement clearly indicated they intended to respect Poland's independence; the British Government had no right to a contrary assumption. He contended that the League of Nations should have intervened in the early days of the hostilities. Moreover, if it was wrong to intervene diplomatically when Poland seemed to be getting the best of the fight it was much more wrong to propose intervention by the force of arms when Poland was losing.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said he had just received from Kameneff the terms of armistice and peace preliminaries, which would be submitted at Minsk by the Russians although Kameneff had added that these terms might be supplemented by the details of a secondary moment.

The following were the terms:—

ARMISTICE TERMS.

1. The strength of the Polish armies must be reduced to one annual contingent up to fifty thousand men and commands and the administration army to an aggregate of ten thousand men.

2. Demobilisation to take place within one month.

3. All arms over such as may be required for the needs of the reduced army shall be handed over to the Soviet Russia.

4. All war industries shall be demobilised.

5. No troops or war materials shall be allowed to come from abroad.

6. Facilities to be placed at the disposal of Russia for commercial transit to and from the Baltic.

7. Free land to be granted to the dependents of the Polish soldiers killed during the war. On the other hand the parallel with demobilisation Russian and Ukrainian troops shall be withdrawn from the Polish front. Upon the determination of these operations the number of the Russian troops on the Russian frontier line shall be considerably reduced and fixed at a figure to be agreed upon. The Armistice line shall be the "status quo" but not further east than the one indicated in Lord Curzon's note of July 20th. The Polish army shall withdraw to the distance of fifty versts from that line zone between being neutral. Finally the frontier of the independent state of Poland shall in the main be identical with the line indicated in Lord Curzon's note on July 20th but additional territory shall be given to Poland on the east.

Mr. Lloyd George said that immediately on receipt of this telegram after consultation with his colleagues he had communicated the terms to Poland, France and Italy. The Russian Government had insisted on direct negotiations with the Polish Government. They were entitled to direct negotiations and having taken that course, he expressed the opinion that it would not be fair when the delegates of both sides were meeting forthwith to express an opinion which might embarrass discussions. There were certain things which he did not know the meaning of and the Polish delegates would certainly ask for an explanation. They had given their preliminary impression to the Polish Government. Beyond that he did not think it would be fair to go. The Premier agreed that the terms created a new situation.

Replying to the suggestion that the House should not adjourn until the matter was finally settled, Mr. Lloyd George said he was hopeful that such a step would not be necessary.

RELIEF OF RUMEITHA.

KUFA GARRISON STILL HOLDING OUT.

ARAB RAIDS CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir J. D. Rees Sir Archibald Williamson said that General Cunningham's column which relieved Rumeitha reached Jebuiyah *en route* for Hillah on the 7th instant. The rails, which had been newly laid since the raids, had been distorted by extreme heat thus delaying the column's return. The rebels contemplated an attack on Hillah on the 4th but were frustrated by cavalry reconnaissance.

The Kufa garrison was still holding out. The health of the troops was good. All the railways in Mesopotamia were intact except at Samawah and Mahmudiyah. The Arabs' raids continued.

BRITISH COLUMN REACHES HILLA.

REBELS DEMORALISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 11.

Bagdad.—The column returning from Diwaniyah, under Brig.-General Cunningham, has reached Hillah. The rebel villages on the way have been dealt with and all the rolling stock brought in. The rebels in this area appear to be demoralised. There is no indication of disturbances spreading and all is quiet in other districts. Reinforcements have commenced to arrive from India.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATION.

DANGER OF WAR AVERTED?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

Nothing is hitherto known regarding yesterday evening's Cabinet but the "Daily Express" endeavours to lift a corner of the veil by declaring that the danger of a war between Britain and Russia is ended. New representations will be made to the Soviet and if the Russians keep their pledges to maintain the integrity of Poland, the outstanding difficulties are capable of a solution.

Further speculation is however, useless for the moment pending Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the the House of Commons, this afternoon and the result of the Russo-Polish negotiations at Minsk to-morrow and there is undoubtedly optimistic feeling with regard to that. The Labourite, "Council of Action," meets Mr. Lloyd George at noon to-day but as the question of war may be practically ruled out there is every likelihood that the Premier will be able to give satisfactory assurances.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

RALLY ALL SPIRITUAL FORCES

CANTERBURY'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

On the conclusion of the Lambeth Conference the Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed a letter to "all men and women of goodwill" announcing that "assembled at a time when the whole world is still shattered by a sundering forces, we have been moved to addres an appeal to all the Christian peoples and the Allies beyond the frontiers of the Christian Society" asking them to join in the new endeavour to realise fellowship which the whole world needs to materialise the hopes for better ordering of common life, for which there must be a rally of all spiritual forces. He concludes:—Pariotism so fatal in its perversion can become the very principle of intelligent service of mankind when fired by spiritual forces and ideals.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

£100,000 AS GOVT. SHARE OF GUARANTEE FUND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 11.

The House of Commons has adopted a resolution auhorising the payment of a hundred thousand sterling as the Government's share of the Guarantee Fund in connection with the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition.

Mr. Kellaway, moving the resolution said there was no better way of celebrating the great part played by the Empire in the war than by holding in London this Exhibition of the Empire's manifold resources and activities of its peoples. The guarantee was conditional on the guarantee of half a million sterling being forthcoming from private sources and there was every reason to believe that, that sum would be found. It was necessary that our manufacturers should find new markets and our greatest hope in that direction lay in the Empire.

BOYSCOUTS JAMBOREE AT OLYMPIA.

SIR R. BADEN POWELL PROCLAIMED CHIEF SCOUT OF THE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

The Boy Scouts Jamboree at the Olympia ended on Saturday amid scenes of wild enthusiasm reaching the culminating pitch when Lt.-General Sir Robert Baden Powell was proclaimed the Chief Scout of the World to the accompaniment of roars of cheers of thousands of the assembled scouts. In presenting the souvenir flags to each contingent, Lt.-General Sir Robert Baden Powell made a speech in which he said that in view of the world unrest the influence of the scout movement should not be underestimated as a force in reconciling nations.

WOODBRIDGE BY-ELECTION.

COALITION VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 11.

The following is the result of by the election at Woodbridge:—

Sir A. CHURCHMAN (Coalition Unionist) ..... 9698.

Mr. HARDEN (Labour) ..... 8707.

The vacancy was caused by the appointment of Col. R. F. Peel to be Governor of St. Helena.

FORCIBLY TAKEN OFF BY A BOARDING PARTY FROM THE BALTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 11.

The Baltic has arrived at Liverpool. The passengers declare that Archbishop Mannix was taken off forcibly by a boarding party from the warship at four in the morning. It is declared he will not be allowed to go to Liverpool, Manchester or Glasgow.

THE "FINAL BLOW!"

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

WILL VICEROY INTERVENE?

Mr. B. N. Anantani of East Africa, who is now in Bombay, writes:—

The declaration made by the Governor of East Africa with regard to the position of Indians deals the final blow to the patience of the many thousands of peaceful Indians in this Colony, hitherto built up mostly by them and which is now in fact sought to be usurped from them by such treatment. If the Government of India can secure no effective protection of the equal rights of citizenship of her sons even in this Crown Colony, which is preeminently Indian, the word "Empire" can have very little significance even to the most loyal Imperialists in India. I am afraid Indians cannot rest until equality of status is guaranteed to them. Shall the Mother-country fail us in this our critical hour? I have every hope that his Excellency the Viceroy with all the sympathy he manifests towards this cause will lose no time in utilising the first opportunity he finds by an adequate declaration of relief to the stricken minds of his Majesty's Indian subjects in East Africa.

EAST AFRICAN DELEGATION'S PROTEST.

REPRESENTATION TO COLONIAL OFFICE URGED.

The following telegram has been sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of India by the Hon. Mr. A. A. Visram, Senior Member, East Africa Deputation regarding the segregation of races in Kenia Colony:—

To the Hon. the Chief Secretary to the Government of India, Simla.

Most respectfully refer to Reuter's cable published in the "Times of India" seventh August, re segregation of Races in Kenia Colony, being summary of Colonel Amery's report in the House of Commons and submit that urgent representation to the Colonial Office is essential for the removal of the Bill, urging loss of self respect and the political and economical blow sought to be dealt under disguise of sanitation.

RENT ACT CASE.

"REASONABLE" V. "BONA-FIDE".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

The Chief Court Appeal Bench has passed a lengthy considered judgment in a Rent Act case sustaining the previous ejectment decree. The defendants in the case contended that the plaintiffs did not require premises for their own use, but the judges pointed out that although the English Act says "reasonably required," the Rangoon Act says "*bona-fide* required" and dismissed the appeal.

INDIANS' "LAST WEAPON."

AJMER CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Aug. 11.

The District Congress Committee Ajmer in a general meeting held on Tuesday after a very long discussion of about three hours, passed the following resolution unanimously.

"This Committee is of opinion that Non-Co-operation is the last weapon left in our hands to remedy the present situation and supports its principles whole-heartedly."

A public meeting will be held on the 21st instant to elect delegates for the ensuing Special Congress.

4TH GUJRAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

MR. ABBAS TYEBJI ELECTED PRESIDENT

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 11.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Fourth Gujarat Political Conference held this evening under chairmanship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Abbas Tyebji was unanimously elected President. Accommodation Executive Sanitation Committee was appointed, also a committee for drafting resolutions.

An informal meeting is invited by Vakil Dabholkar, to-morrow evening, to discuss the scheme of a Town Hall and library for the study of politics in memory of the late Mr. Tilak.

ALL INDIA CHESS CONFERENCE.

The annual session of All-India Chess Conference will be held at Hariana (Hoshiarpur) on 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 24th of October 1920, under the patronage of Pandit Har Charn Das, Rais. All players wishing to compete should get their names registered with the Secretary by the 20th of September 1920. The registration fee of Rs. 5 should also be sent to him. Admission fee for the second team is Rs. 2 only. Cash and other prizes of high value will be given to the winners.

INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.*

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

II.

(Specially Contributed to "TheChronicle.")

My own substantive proposal, in order to relieve the painful situation which I have outlined is a simple one. I found out, after discussion with some of the leaders of the Labour Party in Durban, and with some of the Unionists and South African Party in Capetown, that it might be well within the range of practical politics to obtain for the poorer class of Indian labourers, who are now taking the "free passage" some added relief on their return to India. This might receive the form of a small bonus of £10, which would be kept for each passenger, and given to him, on his arrival in India, in order to enable him to make a new start in the country of his birth. I felt that such a boon could be claimed with justice, because these Indian labourers have given their labour all these years to Natal and enriched Natal. Natal, therefore, ought to pay them something back.

Hindrances to Be Removed.

In addition to this substantive proposal, I brought forward the following further points for immediate consideration:—

(i) That every care should be taken to prevent the sugar estate recruiters inveigling back Indian labourers, whose one desire was to return to India.

(ii) That the prohibition of gold export should be so modified, that Indians of all classes might be enabled to take back their earnings in gold and thus save themselves from a ruinous "exchange."

(iii) That the emigration depots themselves should be protected against professional recruiters.

(iv) That more shipping accommodation should be provided for Indian labourers.

(v) That the Government offer of a "free passage" should be made more widely known on the upcountry estates.

The Interim Report.

I see now that the Interim Report has accepted all my suggestions, except the offer of a £10 bonus. This latter could hardly be granted without a special parliamentary vote. the rest of my proposals require only administrative action. I find also that they are being very quickly carried into effect and that the relief to Indians already has been considerable. I should add that an important addition to my scheme was that the Bombay Government should maintain an office or bureau in Bombay, for the help and guidance of these returning Indians. I regard this action, in India, as of very great urgency.

Opposition from the Sugar Planters.

It should be clearly understood that these proposals, which have now been authorised and accepted by the Commission, have already stirred up bitter opposition among the planters, who see their cheap labour leaving Natal for India. They have started a press propaganda in opposition to the South Africans' League, which is an anti-Asiatic Society. A South African writer has sent to the "East African Standard" the following letter concerning the situation:—

"One may predict that the recommendations of the Interim Report will not meet the approval of the employers of Indian labour on the coast or sugar estates. The supply from India of "coolie" labour was, of course stopped some time ago and the sugar planters have had to rely upon the "free" Indians in the country (at enhanced wages) or to turn, therefore, with ever-growing need, to the natives. Therefore, any suggestion to lessen the Indian population is bound to meet with strong opposition from the planters and others, who would naturally bring forward the plea that the maintenance of the industries depends upon a plentiful labour supply."

The South Africans' League.

Perhaps the most pernicious body of people, who have taken up actively the anti-Asiatic propaganda is the South Africans' League, to which I have just referred. It was this League which presented in the South African Union Legislative Assembly a petition signed by 80,000 Europeans; bringing accusations against the Indians and asking for their removal from the country. What was really desired was the removal of Indian trade competition; and the League was supported by European traders who could not compete with the Indians. Fortunately, the League has now over-reached itself, just as the Economic Commission over-reached itself in East Africa. Honest and thoughtful Englishmen have become disgusted with its tactics. In addition, the League has evoked the opposition of the sugar planters and their supporters.

"Worse than German Poison Gas."

I will give one instance only of their propaganda. It is a passage from this handbook, which is published broadcast in English and Dutch. The words are as follows, taken from a speech of a prominent member:—

"Now let us use a strong expression. That is, in God's name, let us sink everything political and join our hands together to combat the Indian evil (*sic*) in the same way as we would combat any other country. (Loud cheers.) The Indian is just as much a danger

*The first article of the series appeared on Saturday Aug. 7. It must be added that these articles were written before Mr. Andrews received the cabled information regarding minister developments, which was published in our issue of yesterday.—Editor "B. C."

(Continued on next page.)

PIR MAHBUB SHAH.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND) Aug. 10.

The following is the continuation of the Sub-Inspector's evidence before Mr. Gould the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on Tuesday.

There were 50 or 60 Hindus. I recognised witness and several others. I saw no Hindu Magistrate outside. I know the third class Magistrate, Dariyahimal. I did not see him among Mussalmans. I saw Seth Mauledino Memon Mohamed Patoli and others. I quitted the Idgha when people had left. I reported to the superintendents the same day. Tejumal came for investigation. Witness' evidence was recorded before a First Class Magistrate Guni. I knew the Pirs before. I have no enemy. They spoke in Sindhi.

Tejumal, District Superintendent of Police, deposed I had opened a report sent by the Sub-Inspector. I open all letters in Sindhi. I was ordered to proceed to Tando. Mohamed Khan I went on 25th June, Lokumal and Allahdino witnesses were produced by the Sub-Inspector. Their statements supported the report sent by them with the Inspector to Jashanmal First Class Magistrate. Utoomal was produced on the 26th before Sidik Ramzan, Third Class Magistrate, Dariyahimal on the 29th. Their stories tallied with the report. I recorded no other evidence. I submitted papers to Superintendent Jashanmal and First Class Magistrate, Tando.

Mohamedkhan deposed that Inspector Khan Mahamed sent some witnesses on the 25th. I recorded their evidence according to dictation and it was read to them. I recorded the evidence of Utamchand on the 26th. On the 29th the Sub-Inspector sent witnesses Dariyahimal Ramzan and Mohamed. I did not know them except Dariyahimal.

Dariyahimal deposed, I was a Third Class Magistrate on 19th June. I went to the Idgah at 8 a.m. On the previous day meeting a waiz on the Khilafat was announced by beat of a drum. I went inside and stood about 25 steps from the speakers. Speeches commenced after hymns and poems. Witness was disgusted as Sindhi Musalmans were wearing a turban, Sindhi parhan, trousers, and Sindhi shoes. His face was half muffled by a turban skirt.

Mahbub Shah's visible representations were rough. Witness supported the facts of the Sub-Inspector's report and said he took notes of all speeches as fast as he could.

The court rose for lunch at 12 and resumed hearing at 1-30.

Lakhoomal, Utoomal, Ramzan Sidik and Khanmohamed were examined.

Lakhoomal supported the statements of the Police. Utoomal, Zamindar and shop-keeper deposed he was at Jigah gate. Pir Mahbub Shah incited the audience to fight against Government break railways and said the Sarkar had caused trouble in Mecca and Medina, advised Mahomedans to wage war, steal Government property such as police horses. There was hubub and weeping. War was advised against Yazids. I understood this reference to the Sirkar.

The Pir advised sons to be sent out for a war. The tone of the speeches excited loud voice. People wept and cried. Ali Mir's intention was dangerous. There were about 50 Hindus.

Ramzan deposed Pir Mahbub Shah said if Musalmans united their holy places would be restored. The speakers as well as the audience appeared moved with emotion having heard of the seizure of sacred places. People wept. The audience said nothing further. The accused said Muslims should unite and kill the *kafirs* by which I understood Englishmen. I saw Haji Agedino Sub-Inspector, inside.

Sidik gave the following evidence.

Pir Sahib said you are Mussalmans and should care for faith. This struggle is for Islam. Sacrifice your lives, Kaba is sacrileged. Seek divine protection. Leave the country of infidels. If you have strength to fight do so else emigrate. Pir meant that fight against Government, that is British Government If you have no courage or weapon emigrate. I heard nothing about what should be done to railways. About children, he advised that they should be taken to Afghanistan. He asked Mussalmans to repeat *salat* that is blessings on the Prophet and give charity. He spoke in ordinary tone. Musalmans assembled belonged to humble classes and wept on the hearing of the desecration of Kaba. People felt intensely. How could they weep without feeling? Regarding himself he said he was ready to migrate if they joined him.

Prosecution counsel pointing to Jashanmal, First Class Magistrate asked witness if he had deposed before him. He answered: I did depose before that Munshi. There were peals of laughter at this. Witness further said: Whatever true evidence I have given was given there too. I do not know what was accorded there. What I had deposed at Tando, before Mohd. Khan was not read to me. The remaining witnesses deposed the same things as regards the Sub-Inspector's report. The Magistrate committed the case to session which will assemble in jail to try the case on Wednesday, the 11th.

Dr. Motiram, jail surgeon informed the court that the accused's health was causing anxiety owing to fasting. He was too weak to keep sitting for another long period the same day and advised postponement of hearing.

The case was proceeded with notwithstanding.

AT THE SESSIONS.

BAIL REEUSED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

The trial opened to-day before the Special Court of Sessions in the Hyderabad Central Jail of Pir Mahbub Shah under Section 124A of I. P. C.

The complaint filed by Mr. Kirkpatrick D. S. P. of Hyderabad, states that the accused on June 19th incited the people of Tando Mahomed Khan to violence at a public meeting attended by the police Sub-Inspector and a third class Magistrate. The report of the Sub-Inspector on which the charge is based gives an account of the speeches of the three Pirs, from two of whom apologies have been accepted by Government.

The summary of Pir Mahbub Shah's speech reads:—"Rise and act. The Turks have saved their faith. You too kill the Kafirs and sacrifice your lives. My life is ready. Don't be true or faithful to the enemy. Give up *Parwanas* and chairs. Sacrifice yourselves in the war for Islam. Mir Mohomed Khan is living and making merry with prostitutes. Shame to him. He is calling himself a Shiah. They give themselves big names. They are faithless and false. I am ready for Hijrat. Steal police horses, tear up rails, rob officers, break railways, so that troops may not be able to move quickly. Several Pirs are living with fisherwomen and squander money, but they do not help in this our business. Shame to them."

BAIL REFUSED.

The preliminary hearing took place in the Central Jail on Monday, when evidence of witnesses present at the public meeting was recorded. The accused was defended by a pleader who did not cross-examine, but stated that a written statement would be filed before the Sessions Court. Since his arrest, the Pir has been on hunger-strike for nine days. Prior to the preliminary hearing a form of apology was submitted to Government, but was rejected as unsatisfactory, and an explanation has been made by his friends that the accused did not authorise the apology, having simply signed a blank sheet and the apology being written later above the signature by his brother.

Bail was applied for and refused at the close of the preliminary hearing.

KHILAFAT WORKERS IN SIND

THREE MORE PROSECUTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) Aug. 10.

Pir Mahbubshah's sensational case has been committed to the sessions and will be heard on the 11th.

Mr. Gibson, District Magistrate Thar and Parkar, has issued a process against three Khilafat workers under Section 108 C. P. C. to show cause why they should not furnish security for one year as a safeguard against disseminating seditious matter. They are: (1) Haji Ahmedali, Secretary Khilafat Committee Naro; (2) Molvi Mohamed Amin, Arabic student; (3) Mohamed Makhan Khan, Zamindar. They state that they appealed for donations to the Khilafat Fund on the Id Day. This is mentioned also in the notice served. All three gentlemen have determined to furnish no security nor offer defence, but following Maulana Fakhir's and Maulana Hamidi's examples cheerfully suffer hardships and miseries for religious beliefs.

HIJRAT MOVEMENT SPREADING.

NON-INTERFERING POLICY OF GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

The following press communique is issued:—The Hijrat movement has assumed considerable proportions in the North-West Frontier Province and a very large number of persons have migrated into Afghanistan of whom some are from Sindh and some from the Punjab and the adjoining provinces, but the majority are from the North-West Frontier Province and chiefly from the Peshawar district. As the place of departure for Afghanistan, Peshawar receives the concentrated essence of this movement and has been consequently more affected than other areas.

An impetus has also been given to the movement by the spreading of wild and wicked falsehoods regarding the occupation and defilement of the Holy Places by British troops and other malicious lies of this kind. The rural areas have been most affected and in many places people are selling their lands and crops at absolutely low prices in order to go on Hijrat. The situation is further being exploited by unscrupulous persons anxious to buy up land and crops at fictitiously cheap rate. The Chief Commissioner is taking steps to check this exploitation and special officers are being deputed to safeguard the property and interests of sepoys and others in Government service.

There has however been no interference with this movemet which has been characterised throughout by an extraordinary absence of any lawlessness. Except for the unfortunate Kacha Garhi incident there has been no disorder of any kind. A curious sidelight is thrown on the situation by a petition lately received from the Afghan residents of Khost who have been deprived of their lands in favour of immigrants asking that they may be allowed to migrate and settle in India. Many of the leading Khans on the frontier are doing their best to dissuade the people from embarking on these ruinous adventures.

NO SPECIAL TRAINS FOR MAHAJIRINS

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 11.

A press note issued by the Commissioner in Sind says:—Statements to the effect that special trains will start from certain places on certain dates to take Mahajirins to Peshawar are without foundation. Reliable reports have been received to the effect that Mahajirins have undergone many hardships and that some have already returned on account of the treatment they have received. Special trains and special carriages will not be provided from stations in Sind.

A meeting of the mill staff of the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills (of Currimbhoy group) was held on the 8th instant under the presidency of Mr. Almada to give an address to Mr. Somjibhai Karrim of the Pabaney Mills who has relinquished his post to join a commercial firm.

LATE PROF. GAJJAR.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE.

A "BENEFACTOR OF INDIA."

To express the deep sense of the loss sustained by the Bombay Presidency by the death of Professor T. K. Gajjar, a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha presiding.

Among those present besides the chairman, were the Hon. Justice Sir Norman Macleod, the Hon. Justice Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Lady Setalvad, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhury, Shrimati Sarala Devi, the Hon. Mr. Purushottamds, Thackurdas, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, the Hon Justice, Sir L. A. Shah, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr K Natarajan, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Fazalbhoy I. Rahimtulla, Mr. Joseph Baptista Mr. Narottam Morarji, Mr. K. M. Javeri, Professor V. P. Dalal, Prof. D D. Kanga, Dr. D D Sathey, Mr. N. V. Gokhale and many others.

Sir Dinshaw Wachha, in opening the proceedings, said:

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,—I am to thank you all for calling me to the chair, though I cannot refrain from expressing my personal feeling that you would have more fittingly invited my esteemed friend, Sir C. H. Setalvad to preside on this occasion, having regard to the fact of his life-long relations and close intimacy with the good citizen and true who has recently passed away from us.

I need not say that you are called here to-day, in this excellent Hall dedicated to Science, in order to express our great sorrow on the death of Professor T. K. Gajjar, who, as you are aware, was an ardent devotee of the science of Chemistry in its theoretical and practical aspects. Who will deny his claim to be recognised as the pioneer of that study in Western India, specially as applied to many an industrial pursuit?

PROF GAJJAR'S HEAVY SACRIFICES.

From the days of his earliest academic career this alumnus of our local University displayed that natural talent, almost akin to genius, which later, in the fullness of his activities, bronght him distinction. His lifework lay in sound scientific research applied to industry. In pursuit of that most excellent object, worthy of emulation by some of our rising generation devoted to science, he underwent heavy sacrifices which, if recalled in their numerous details, would elicit our admiration. He has gone to the majority but left behind him footprints which, it is to be earnestly hoped, will be followed by some of his countrymen. The Kala Bhavan, or Tehnical Institute, founded at Baroda, will always be pointed out as a lasting memorial of his early genius. All that he afterwards did to stimulate and develop some branches of textile industry, especially dyeing, was a logical sequence of that great effort to which so many persons closely connected with our cotton industry have borne ample testimony. Mr. Gajjar's other enduring work was accomplished in connexion with the Bombay University of which he was a Fellow for many a year.

HIS ACADEMIC TRIUMPH.

It was in the Senate Hall that this practical man of science gained his academic triumph by getting the University to initiate a research faculty in connexion with Chemistry. The M. A's who graduated in that science owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the patience, perseverance and ability with which he laboured for the institution of the degree. A far-sighted personage as he was, with a bright immagination and a clear vision, he has wrought what may be said to be the future foundation of the potentialities of Chemistry as applied to industry, in this backward country. He knew well that an accurate scientific knowledge of science was essential all over the world of trades and industries. Research, research, research, is the one shibboleth so well and so loudly pronounced by the great scientists in every branch of knowledge. It is a matter of satisfaction to notice a growing consciousness among our countrymen of the need of organised and continued research. The Industrial Commission has well emphasised it and, I believe, has done its best to materialise it in its recommendations to the Imperial Government. Let us hope that a love of scientific research, so prolific of good to India's industrial development, will spread fast on sound and well considered lines. It should be national and free from the sordid aspect of industrial gain.

WHY INDIA HAS SUFFERED SO LONG.

No country can long prosper where industry is subordinate to pure individualism Neither should it be deadening and stereotyped. If India has suffered so long, one of the factors of industrial backwardness would be discerned in this deadening and stereotyped aspect. In Europe Bacon decried it three hundred years ago and Macaulay followed him at a long distance in England nearly a century ago.

The one moral of Gajjar's lifework is that he possessed a fresh brain full of facts. He was truly a man of action, not of words. Words have never built a nation and never will Let us hope that with India awakened she may have the good fortune to bring to the surface a noble band of practical scientists, unselfish, sacrificing and patriotic, of the type of Mr. Gajjar, who shall usher in the Golden Era of Industrialism."

MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh then moved:—

"This public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay records its deep sense of the great loss sustained by the country in general and the Presidency in particular by the sad death of Professor T. K. Gajjar, and resolves that a letter of condolence be sent to his family."

Mr. Parekh, in moving the resolution, said Professor Gajjar was himself a great scientist and he knew how to impress the importance of Science upon those whom he came in contact with. His laboratory was a unique institute and few people who visited it could imagine that it had been the work of an Indian. His greatest service to the country was the imparting of chemical knowledge to a large number of students who were now doing mos useful work in various spheres. His great accomplishment in restoring the Queen's Statue to its original condition was too well known to be repeated. His work for the textile industry was not confined only to dyeing and bleaching He used his Science for the softening of water, making fibre stronger and many other branches of the industry. The Kalabhuvan started by him had produced a number of students to render good services to the country. So far as the art of dyeing was concerned, it would suffice to say that his colours were the best all over India.

PANDIT RAMBHUJ DUTT.

Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhury, in seconding the resolution, said the loss of Professor Gujjar was not a loss to this Presidency but to the whole country—he would go further and say that as a scientist his loss would be felt by the entire scientific world. From his personal experience he came to know that Professor Gajjar was not only a pioneer of scientific and industrial education, but a true patriot at his heart.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, in supporting the resolution, said as without science no nation could hope to take the fron rank in the coming days and as Physics and chemistry were the sciences that were most useful for a nation's progress, Professor Gajjar, the pioneer of those two sciences, deserved to be ranked among the benefactors of India.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand and Mr. Fazul I. Rahimtoolah further supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved:—

"This public meeting resolves that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to take suitable steps for raising a fitting memorial to the deceased in recognition of the eminent services rendered by him to the cause of science education and industry."

Mr. Lallubhai said Professor Gajjar was not a man of words but a man of action and a man of ideal too. Professor Gajjar did not receive any sympathy from the Government or the capitalists and he was never elected a member of the University Syndicate. With his own enthusiasiam and idealism he made his life a success.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, in seconding the resolution, observed that Professor Gajjar pursued science for its own sake, and did not care for the material benefits that would accrue out of the discoveries he made.

He would pursue a problem, set his heart on making a difficult discovery but when he had made it he would not apply it by promoting companies, and for the purpose of filling his own pockets. He would not pose as a pioneer of industry. As a matter of fact the speaker knew many commercial men and Prof. Gajjar's own students, whom he had handed over his discoveries and who have made lakhs of rupees really through Prof. Gajjar's efforts Prof. Gajjar used to say that he would not prostitute his knowledge by applying it for the purpose of enriching himself with material wealth. He took pleasure in giving up a problem the moment he had solved it, and like a true scientist took up another difficul problem. This particular trait in Prof. Gajjar's character had proved his greatness to the speaker, and he had stood there to honour him for that, and to hold him up as an example to the younger generation.

The resolution was supported by Mr. N. V. Gokhale, and Professors V. P. Dalal and D. D. Kanga, and was carried unanimously.

MEMORIAL FUNDS.

Sir,—The citizens of Bombay will be soon starting a memorial fund for the late Mr. Tilak. So far so good. But will anybody say what has become of the memorial funds of the late Mr. Gokhale and Sir Phirozshah Mehta? Why are these funds allowed to rust? Echo says why? Will anybody care to throw some light in this matter? Are the secretaries and the managing committees of these funds sleeping? If they are awake, let us soon know how they propose to deal with the funds.—Yours, etc.

K. M. K.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY FUND.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 11.

Mr. Rutledge yesterday presided over a meeting of the Central District Committee of the Lucknow University Fund, when Secretaries and Joint Secretaries were appointed to the sub-committees formed at a previous meeting, and were requested to hold a meeting early next week and collect subscriptions. It was also decided to hold a general meeting at Rifaram on a date to be announced later on for the purpose of appealing to the public of the city and cantonement on behalf of the university.

INDIAN AND SOUTH AFRICA

BY C. F. ANDREWS,

(Continued from previous page.)

to our social life as if he came armed with bombs. *He is as poisonous as the very worst poison gas invented by our late enemies the Germans.*" (Laughter and cheers.)

These are the sentiments, which have been virulently expressed in the Transvaal by this outrageous anti-Asiatic League. When I left South Africa their actions and tactics were already being condemned by responsible people, both in the Cape Province and in Natal. In the end they will help the Indian cause by these methods of abuse and vituperation.

The Thin End of the Wedge.

In spite, however, of all that I have been able to explain clearly from my own personal experience in Natal, I can very well understand the shrinking and the fear in India against any form of "repatriation," whether voluntary or otherwise. The argument is a forcible one, that voluntary repatriation is "the thin end of the wedge," which may in time lead on to compulsory repatriation.

I think that, in normal circumstances, I should be quite content to stand by that argument, and to refuse to accept any offers made by the Union Government. But the Natal situation is wholly abnormal, and we have got to put it right as far as we can by facing the practical issues at each step. It is abnormal, because the whole indenture system has been abnormal. It was a hateful device which brought men out to semi-slavery under cruelly false pretences. It was no free and intelligent contract at all, but, with a vast number of recruits, nothing less than a disgraceful act of fraud. Thousands of ignorant villagers were taken out in shiploads to Natal and Fiji and other places, who ought never to have been taken out at all. There is, therefore, in respect to these an imperative reason for bringing them back again, if they have not been able to make good and if they wish to return. It is our duty to them. A *prayaschitta* has got to be performed; and India must do her penance, as well as Natal.

The Claim of Indentured Labourers.

Thus, there is a real *claim* on the part of these greatly ill-used indentured Indians, men and women, to receive at our hands an immediate return passage back to India, if they long with all their hearts to come back. During the last few years I have been in the midst of these indentured labourers in different parts of the world; and everywhere I have gone their cry has become more and more vehement and insistent.—"*Sahib, jahaz kab milega?* Jahaz kab milega?" And this cry has found an echo in my own heart.

"Where are the Ships?"

"Where are the ships?" This is the urgent claim of those who have been cruelly and inhumanly wronged. We cannot treat this as an ordinary call, which can be put on one side. I believe that our first duty, with regard to these poor people who were inveigled out under indenture, is to find ships for them to come back again, if they wish to do so. That is the very least one can do to remedy the wrong that has been done to them.

The Position Safeguarded.

My own experience in Natal makes me quite certain, that the proposals for repatriation will not go further than those which I have outlined, and will not affect the Indian population, except in that stratum which was brought out under indenture and has never been able to "make good." As for the need of *some* means of bringing back to India *that submerged class of Indians in Natal*, I have no doubt or question. The thing should be done as soon as possible. I will end this second article on the subject with the words which I wrote to the South African Government and public when on the spot.

"Unfortunately," I wrote in March, 1920, "I have found out that the bad effects of the past indenture system cannot be obliterated in a day. The evils of it are still clinging to the barracks of Natal. I had fully expected to find a marked improvement on the estates in Natal after the cessation of the old indentures. But I see clearly that the vicious circle of the past is still encompassing and frustrating every act of betterment. The Indians on the sugar plantations in Natal are not 'making good.' I honestly wish, after what I have seen, that the greater part of those I have met and talked with could be induced, of their own accord, to go back to India. They would be much better off in their country. They are more degraded, more miserable, more poverty stricken, more servile in general appearance than those Indian families in the villages of India from whose ranks they were recruited. I can hardly put into words what a profound disappointment this has been to me."

(To be continued.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

The market to-day opened quiet. In the jute section sellers predominated and a consequent shy was shown in most stocks Later in the day the market steadied down and prices were firmer without much business passing. Coal shares were in better demand and Burrakurs rapidly rose to Rs. 16 but later fell away owing to profit taking. In the miscellaneous section Cotton and Sugar shares were steady. Tata Bank, Hume Pipes and Madras Theatre were inquired for at firm rates. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Adjai 345, Burrakur, 55-8, Kosoonda 32-4, New Manbhoom 53-8, New Kessurgarh 35, Raneegunge 68, Seekpore 39 prem, Sendra 32-8, Satpukuria 10-12.

Jute:—Anglo India 478 and 489-8 s.l., Alliance 862-8, Auckland 467-8, Bally 315, Clive 390, Craig 11-12 s.l., Fort William 545, Hooghly 145-8, Howrah, 57-12, Kamarhatty 1051 Kanknarrah 812-8 s.l., Lansdowne 535 and 545 s.l., Lothian 578, Naihati 781 Nuddea 86-4 Reliance 58-4, Soorah 349 s.l., Standard 816 and 842 s.l., Waverley 15-8.

Miscellaneous:—Arrah Sasaram Railway 60, Barasat Basirhat Railway 60, Behar Rice 8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 17-12, British India Corporation 12-8 and 12-12 s.l., Burdwan Kutwa Railway 50 x.d., Buktiarpur Bihar Railway 60, Cawnpore Textile 0-2 prem, Champaran Sugar 45, Dunbar Cotton 675, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref) 70, Hume Pipe 17, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 10-8, prem, Kluang Rubber 8-6, Kesoram Cotton 18-12, Kumardhubi Engineering 31-12 s.l., Madan Theatre 14-12, G. CcKenzie and Co., 11-12, New Pioneer Mills 17, Pioneer Mills 21-8, Somastipore 8-2, 18-8 M. Tinnevelly Textile 18-12, Tata Industrial Bank 24-8 prem, Thornycroft (India) Ltd. 2-4 prem.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59-5 and small lots at Rs. 59-8. War Bonds (short loans) 98-7. 1925 at 98-10, 1922 at 99-10.

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer closing quotations were one shilling ten pence and the Demand Bills were one shilling ten and five-eighth pence.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

EETING POSTPONED.

FINAL DATE TO BE FIXED THIS WEEK.

The Secretaries, Reception Committee announce that in view of the shortness of time the meeting of the First All-India Trade Union Congress called for August 22 has been postponed. Full meeting of the Reception Committee will be held in the Marwari Vidyala, Sandhurst Road at 7 p.m. to fix the final date. All Unions which have decided to send delegates should kindly note.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Chief of Ichalkaranji at Government House on Tuesday morning.

The Hon. Sir Thomas Holland and Mr. E. Maconochie have left Government House, Ganeshkhind.

His Highness Mirza Mohamed Hasan Khan Vossugh-ed-Domlah, Mr. Maetameios, Sultaneh, Mr. Teied Mohamed Khan and the Revd. F. Oldrieve arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Justice Maungkin, the first Burman appointed to the Chief Court Bench, officiates as Chief Judge during the absence of Mr. Justice Robinson—(A.P.)

Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by the members of the personal staff, leave Ootacamund on the 16th and arrive Madras the following morning. The visit is in connection with a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 17th instant. Their Excellencies will stay in Madras till Friday the 20th instant and will leave for Ootacamund by a special train that evening.

Sir Harcourt Butler owing to continued indisposition has been compelled to cancel all his Allahabad engagements and leaves for Nainital to-day.

WANTED ONE MORE INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 11.

The president of the Indian Association has cabled the following protest to Lord Milner and Parliament members:—

"Provision of only one representative in reformed Council for nine lakh Indians in Ceylon has caused deep regret and disappointment. Earnestly request appointment of an additional member to represent and protect interests of eight lakh immigrant Indian labourers".

BOMBAY CITIZENS' MEETING.

A circular letter has been issued by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala and Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society and others asking the citizens of Bombay to meet together at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, on Sunday next (15th August) at 9 a.m. when resolutions protesting against the threatened acquisition of a vast plot of land at Grant Road and the adjoining places will be moved by some of the prominent citizens of the Hindu, Parsi and Moslem communities. A detailed programme will appear in these columns shortly.

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LORD FINLAY'S DEFENCE OF DYER.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

SECOND DAY'S DEBATE.

The following is a continuation of what is called the Dyer debase in the Lords:—

Viscount Milner resumed the adjourned debate on Viscount Finlay's motion:

That this House deplores the conduct of the case of General Dyer as unjust to that officer, and as establishing a precedent dangerous to the preservation of order in face of rebellion.

He intended, Lord Milner intimated, to confine his remarks to the point whether or not General Dyer had been treated unjustly. If he approached the subject with any bias it was a bias all in favour of the soldier who in circumstances of great difficulty acted with promptitude, fearlessness, and a complete disregard of the possible consequences of his acts to himself. There was no human calamity comparable with the destruction of social order. It was a danger with which we were now threatened all over the world, and especially in India in a degree never known before, and which it would be madness to ignore. But the deeper, he went into this particular matter the more he was forced to come to the conclusion that some acts were committed the ultimate effects of which were likely not to strengthen but to undermine authority. A great deal had been said about the necessity of supporting the man on the spot, and no one could doubt that it would be fatal if officers called upon on a sudden emergency to take steps for the preservation of peace could not feel sure that any just and necessary measure they took would be supported by the superior authority. But was there anything inconsistent with that principle in the condemnation of what took place at Amritsar? There were thirty-seven cases during the disorders in the Punjab and elsewhere, in which military officers or police officers felt impelled to open fire upon disorderly and seditious mobs, and save in this case they were every one approved and justified by the Hunter Commission and the Government of India. Did that show any indisposition on the part of the Government to support the man on the spot? Viscount Finlay had argued that whenever an officer honestly did what he believed to be his duty, he ought to be supported by the superior authority. He could not agree with that proposition. It was a proposition which had no authority from the great jurists of the past, and would be most dangerous if accepted as a canon of the future. Something more than honesty of purpose was required—the acting not only with vigour, but with sense, justice, and humanity. (Hear, hear.) The case of the Government was that at Amritsar on April 13, 1919, and to some extent in later days, those elements were flagrantly exceeded.

MORAL IMPRESSION.

Where semi-legal means had to be resorted to in order to suppress civil disorder, the amount of force to be exercised should be limited to that amount which was necessary to deal with the immediate situation, although certainly they must consider all the circumstances of the case. In his own statement Genral Dyer said he continued to fire not merely to disperse the mob, but in order also to produce a moral impression upon the Punjab. What would be the position of India and the state of feeling in this country if the other thirty-six officers who were compelled to fire upon seditious crowds, had adopted the same principle and shot as many people as they had ammunition to shoot in order to produce a moral impression upon the country? He was willing to admit that the slaughter at Amritsar did make a great impression upon the surrounding district, and hastened the restoration of order and checked rioting, but that did not, in his opinion, justify it. It was persistence in such matters, shocking the conscience of mankind, which caused Prussia and Germany in the crisis of their fate to find three-quarters of the civilised world united against them. (Hear, hear.) He did not say that General Dyer was in favour of terrorism and frightfulness. As far as he could judge he was not other than a humane man. (Hear, hear.) But that did not alter the fact that on this occasion he committed a most frightful error, involving fearful consequences. Yet his mistake was nothing to what the mistake would have been of the British Government hesitating to condemn his action. It was surely remarkable that every authority which had considered the circumstances, though differing on many points of detail, agreed in condemning his conduct with more or less emphasis. General Dyer had been treated with the greatest consideration consistent with the adverse judgment so passed upon his conduct. The consequences of this adverse judgment had no doubt been serious and painful, but they had not been the gravest, but the lightest, possible consequences in the circumstances.

It was true that General Dyer had suffered, and it was right that he should. He was relieved of his duty and notified that he would not be employed again in India. There was an impression that some other penalty had been inflicted upon him, but nothing of the kind was the case. No lighter terms of censure could have been employed than those which actually were used if the case was to be adequately dealt with. Far greater consequences than to any individual might have to be faced in order to assert principles which were considered of vital importance to sound administration and to the fair fame of the British Raj for its capacity to maintain peace by strong but temperate, and not ruthless and cruel, methods.

DANGERS OF THE RESOLUTION.

The Archbishop of Canterbury regretted that the discussion of this question should have taken place. He was ready to think that there was unfairness to the man chiefly concerned in the management of this matter but in the last five years many cases had occurred where there had been unfairness to individuals. But to say that the hard treatment of an idividual was a fit subject for a Parliamentary debate was fraught with obvious difficulty and peril. With the exception of Lord Ampthill, no one had unreservedly defended General Dyer. None the less, if they were to single out his case for a resolution of condemnation upon the authorities it was not only possible, but, he feared, inevitable, that their action would be construed outside as a defence of General Dyer's conduct and approbation of the policy to which his action gave forcible expression. The resolution might very easily and certainly would, be interpreted or misinterpreted into a charge of our policy for the last seventy years as regards our management and rule in India. Ever since the Magna Charta of Indian freedom we had striven to advance our followship with our Indian fellow-subjects, to raise their citizenship, to invite them to a share of responsibility, and if the resolution were carried it would be interpreted outside as something that ran counter to that policy. For that reason he regretted that the matter should be discussed, and he would greatly regret it if the resolution were carried. He shrank from any vote which could be capable of being regarded as a retrograde step.

They were also asked to say that what had taken place was establis ing a precedent dangerous to the preservation of order in the case of rebellion. He had a firmer confidence in the loyalty, courage, backbone, and independence of our administrators, both in the higher and lower ranks, throughout India. Such men had constantly thought, and would go on thinking, not "How will my action affect my prospects?" but "What is the right thing to do?" For many years we had striven to promote the intellectual emancipation of the Indian peoples. We were changing their habits of thought, their religious ideals, their moral level, and because he believed that the passing of the resolution would be taken as setting back those principles he asked their lordships not to vote for it.

PAINFUL OCCASION.

Lord Sumner could not understand the logical conclusion of the Archbishop of Canterbury's proposition. Surely, if any member thought that an injustice had been done he should say so, and take the chance of misrepresentation. (Cheers.) Their lordships were entitled to exercise their constitutional right to say what they thought, and if they were misrepresented it would not be for the first time. (Hear, hear.) To call the conduct of General Dyer "Prussian" was facile but not convincing. The real question was the conduct of General Dyer and his treatment by the Government. It was the foundation of the whole of this case that General Dyer was right in taking human life when the occasion arose. That occasion had arisen, the most painful of all in civil administration, when in order to maintain civil order and authority even unarmed opponents had to be killed.

The complaint was, not that General Dyer had not had a court of inquiry, but that he had not had the protection to which a trial would have entitled him. (Hear, hear.) If General Dyer had been tried in any court of law he would have been entitled to have a definite charge before him in writing, to know what witness would be called, and to cross-examine them, and to call witnesses to answer them. He would have been entitled to be represented at every stage, and to have been warned against answering questions which he was not bound to answer.

We had emerged from the war the objects of envy and hatred to many. We were too strong to be challenged in arms, but the war had taught the efficacy of organised propaganda. He contemplated with alarm that in future years it would be increasingly often the duty of military men to deal with sudden outbreaks of rebellion which did not bear the character of armed revolt, but which must be expressed at once. They were weakening the hands of every one of those officers if they left it be understood from the precedent of General Dyer that they would not get afterwards fair consideration of all their difficulties and the dangers to which they had exposed themselves. (Cheers.)

"ABHORRED DYER'S ACTION."

Lord Buckmaster said they knew from General Dyer's own statement the reasons which prompted him. The whole pith of it was in his statement that it was no longer a question of merely dispersing a crowd, but one of producing a sufficiet moral effect from a military point, not only in face of those present, but throughout the Punjab, and that there could be no question of undue severity. The question for their lordships was whether that principle was one on which they desired that soldiers who had to take in hand the preservation of order should in future act when they were face to face with a crowd unarmed with lethal weapons, and who were perfectly defenceless against a modern military force. He was unable to take any other view than that he abhorred the action of General Dyer, and he was therefore unable to support a resolution that condoned his conduct.

Lord Meston said, conceding everything possible in favour of General Dyer, when he continued firing after the crowd had broken up, shrieking, and was trying only to escape, he went beyond the limits of anything that could be justified, and the firing became, as Central Dyer said, vengeance.

The Marquis of Salisbury: Where did he describe it as vengeance?

Lord Meston said that was the construction he put on General Dyer's statement. The whole story of this case was one of the darkest blots in India since 1857. It was not true that General Dyer's action was approved by the majority of our fellow-countrymen in India. His action had caused bitterness and distrust. During all his years in India he (Lord Meston) never saw such bitterness as was expressed to him when he visited that country last winter. It would take time to recover the old state of mutual liking and respect, but India would be grateful if by rejecting this motion the House showed that it did not endorse acts of violence.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

Earl Curzon (Foreign Secretary): On reason for which I am in some measure glad that this debate has taken place is that it has been conducted free from passion and bitterness, and it has succeeded in dissipating some portion of the mist and prejudice with which this case has been surrounded. The statement has frequently been made that General Dyer was promoted after the incidents at Amritsar. It is not the case. He was continued in the same status. It was also freely said before this discussion that the Government of India were pressed to alter their views or modify their presentation of the case in deference to action taken by the Government at home. Lord Sinha gave an absolute contradiction to that suggestion. Similarly, it has been suggested that the Commander-in-Chief in India acted under some form of pressure. We know now that there is not a word of truth in that insinuation. The punishment of General Dyer was that of the Commander-in-Chief in India—a trained, experienced, and authoritative soldier. Again, it is said that General Dyer was at some disadvantage before the Hunter Committee at the hands of Indian counsel; but the case I shall make for the Government does not rest on anything he said in answer to Indian counsel. It rests upon the questions put to him by the chairman of the committee and the statements made in his own declaration, and I chiefly reply upon the public statement drawn up by him a few weeks ago.

I do not intend to go over the whole case, but propose to confine my remarks to two aspects only. I allude to what happened at Jallianwalla Bagh and to the issue of the crawling order. I take them because when the cases came before me as a Cabinet Minister they were those which chiefly impressed my imagination and enabled me to form the judgment as to the conduct of General Dyer which I did. From my knowledge of India, they left me no doubt that these two incidents were such as left a terrible impression upon the Indian mind. In the course of my experience in India I have more than once been involved in crises that had a racial aspect. That experience was burned into my soul, and I emerged from it with the unshaken and unchangeable conviction that only on certain principles could any administrator, civil or military, safely proceed.

THE CRAWLING ORDER.

Two attempted justifications for the crawling order have been given by General Dyer. The first was that he closed the street in order to punish the people; but that was a vicarious form of punishment, because, with the exception of six men who were taken through the street to the whipping-post, crawling on their stomachs, the people who suffered had no connection with the crime, but were the ordinary inhabitants of the street who were bound to pass that way from their houses. They all knew that Sir Michael O'Dwyer expressed his firm disapproval of this measure, and after it had been in operation for nearly a week it was withdrawn. General Dyer has given two different explanations of this incident. He says it is a complete misunderstanding to say that he meant this order to be an insult and a mark of race inferiority; that the order meant that the street should be regarded as holy ground, and that his object was merely to impress the inhabitants in a moral sense in a way that he knew that they would understand. If that is a simple fact the crawling order is a misnomer. To anybody who knows India and its religious practices it is obvious that this explanation is an afterthough, if indeed it is not an absurdity. I do not wish to labour the point further, but the evidence is irresistible that General Dyer, although I admit he acted under extreme provocation, was unfortunate in issuing this crawling order, and it is an act which it is impossible to excuse. I have said that his provocation was extreme but I say emphatically that this proclamation did indicate a lack of balance and a lack of soundness of judgment which make one wonder whether such a man should in future be invested with duties requiring the greatest discretion.

Lord Finlay gave your lordships a picture last evening of the incident. I also ask your lordships to allow me to give a picture. Lord Finlay said it was absolutely untrue to say there were any women or children there. That is not the case; there were many boys. He assumed that every member of the crowd knew of the proclamation. We have the evidence of General Dyer that there may have been a good many who had not heard of it. The noble viscount summed up by saying: "If General Dyer had hesitated all would have been lost. He opened fire at once, and the meeting was dispersed." That sounds very simple, and very conclusive, but it is not a true account of what happened. I will give the true account from the evidence of General Dyer himself, of the Deputy Inspector of Police, and the brigade major, both Englishmen.

THE SCENE PICTURED.

No doubt the meeting was an act of defiance of the proclamation. General Dyer started with an armed force of ninety men and two armoured cars to deal with it. He went down the narrow lane by which entrance to the enclosure, which had two exits, was obtained. The crowd he said in his first statement, numbered 5,000, but which a little later then 15,000, and, lastly, was given as 25 000 was being addressed by I dare say was making a harangue. They were at a distance from fifty to 150 yards General Dyer said in that they had any sticks. I assumed that numbers had sticks. I had heard that they were going to be armed with sticks."

That is the only evidence upon which the story of the crowd being armed with lethal weapons is based. Doubt has been thrown on the proposition whether it was a local crowd reinforced by outsiders. On this day two fairs were going on in the city, and crowds of people had gone there. Of the 379 ascertained deaths, 65 were those of people drawn from villages of the Amritsar district, 22 were from other districts, and no doubt the same proportion existed in the case of the whole crowd. The troops were instructed to lie down, in order not to be exposed to attacks by the crowd. They opened fire at once. General Dyer admitted that in the motor-car on the way there he made up his mind to fire because they had assembled at all. "I did not take more than thirty seconds to make up my mind," he said. The firing continued for ten minutes, until his ammunition ran short. He said, "By the time I had completely dispersed the crowd my ammunition was running short." 1,650 rounds were fired. The crowd ran away, huddling itself into courts, and trying to disperse. The firing—again I take General Dyer's evidence—was intentionally directed by him to the thickest part of the crowd. It was not volley-firing, but individual firing. General Dyer actually admitted that he would probably have used the machine-gun if he could have got his armoured car down the narrow lane. Destruction having been dealt out, he marched out, leaving a reeking shambles behind.

"SAVING INDIA."

What was the justification for this firing? General Dyer said it was not merely a question of dispersing the crowd, but also of creating a moral effect. Surely that means that any military officer is entitled to apply the maximum, rather than the minimum, degree of force in a situation of that sort, if only he can cast his eyes away from the immediate situation and look over a sufficiently wide field. In other words, the officer himself is to be the sole judge, and the test of his action is to be the degree of terror which he can create over a wide field. General Dyer's method is justified on the ground that it was the essential and the only method. Even if it was necessary to inculcate terror, how can we be sure that this was the only step necessary, or that smaller force might not have sufficed.

These pleas are only a variant of the claim so frequently made that General Dyer saved the Punjab and saved India. These are very speculative questions. How do we know that he saved the Punjab? How can we be sure that 400 killed and 500, 800 or 1,000 wounded were required in order to save the Punjab? Who can say whether such a toll was necessary as the price of the safety either of the Punjab or of India? As I hear this claim that he saved India I cannot help recalling a famous occasion in our history in which one of the greatest of our Prime Ministers, standing in the City of London to answer the toast that the victor of Trafalgar was the saviour of Europe, remarked, "Europe is not to be saved by any single man. England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example." I profoundly distrust the theory that General Dyer saved the Punjab by his exertions, and I altogether deny that he saved India by his example. (Hear, hear.)

THE SPIRIT OF CANNING.

The proposition was laid down by Lord Finlay that one of the mainstays of our Empire has been that every officer whose duty it was to take action in times of difficulty might rely, so long as he acted honestly in the discharge of his duty, upon his superiors standing by him. That is a dangerous doctrine. Acting on this theory, if General Dyer, the man on the spot, had brought up his armoured cars, and instead of slaying 400 had slayed 4,000, he would still have been, on this proposition, the honest man doing his duty, and it would have been the duty of the Government to support him. That is not a theory hat any Government can accept. General Dyer's conception of his duty was a wrong conception. We cannot have one rule for the treatment of our fellow-subjects in India and another for our fellow-subjects here. No one can read the tale of Jallianwalla Bagh without sentimens of horror and even of shame. If we condone this error, if we endorse the principles in which General Dyer acted, we should lower our reputation in India lower the standards of justice and humanity, and debase the currency of our national life. (Cheers.). I cannot believe that you will sever yourselves from all those high authorities who have examined this case and give a vote that will do no good to anyone, least of all to General Dyer, but which may do an infinitude of harm. (Cheers.). At he time of the Indian Mutiny there was a Governor-General who was fiercely assailed because he preferred justice to wrath, self-restraint and clemency to vengeance. A the end of the year 1857, when the mutiny was over, the European public of Calcutta and Bengal drew up a petition to the Queen asking for his recall and advocating a policy of vigorous repression and punishment. Are those petitioners now accounted as the saviours of India? No; they are silenced, condemned, and forgotten, but the Viceroy who provoked their fury has handed down to his country an imperishable name I hope in arriving at the decision which you will to night you will all be imbued with the spirit, and will profit by the example of the illustrious Canning. (Cheers.).

The Marquis of Salisbury said, whilst he was not prepared to defend the crawling order he must complain that Lord Curzon had not given a fair account of it. General Dyer had stated that, knowing as he did that his proclamation had been read, when he saw the crowd he was satisfied that everyone was aware of it. But let their lordships not forget that it was a case of rebellion, which was one of the greatest crimes against the State; nor that it was a matter not to be lightly passed over. General Dyer had spoken with the greatest sorrow and horror of what he had to do. What was punishment for? It was a deterrent, and that was precisely that which General Dyer had in his mind. He asked their lordships to take that view. I say that the General had the right to order the troops to fire under the circumstances in which he found himself. He knew that British power was gravely compromised in all parts of the area over which he held command, and he had to exercise control, or a revolt might have burst out. He (Lord Salisbury) maintained that when an officer did a certain thing in order to assert the authority of the Crown, some words were due to such an honourable and gallant gentleman who had taken upon himself the responsibility he did with such success.

He asked their lordships not to think too much of General Dyer: the broad question they had to try was whether officers doing their very best in positions of great difficulty, and knowing that if they did not do their duty the most formidable consequences would ensue, were to be supported by the Government or not. If they did not support this motion they would strike a blow at the confidence of officers whose business it was to maintain law and order, and would create a demoralising effect in India. Many people were acting on the assumption that because we had a democratic form of Government, disorder was permissible. That was a dangerous view to obtain. The people of this country were lovers of order, and they ought to insist that, whatever the form of Government, order should be maintained. The people of India should be assured that the worst service they could do for their country was to defy authority. (Hear, hear.).

The House divided, when there voted:

For Viscount Finlay's Motion	129
Against	86
Majority for	43

The House adjourned at five minutes to eight o'clock.

SIND NEWS.

APATHETIC ATTITUDE ABOUT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 6.

The movement inaugurated in connection with the Khilafat question is engaging the public mind to such an extent that other questions have really become secondary. For instance, no importance is being attached to council elections. We have not yet heard of any Mahomedan candidates but among the non-Moslems too there is no stir. The Nationalist party here not being organised, every one has declared himself individually, and I do not expect the Nationalists in Sind will at all be supposing it is decided that the Councils are not to be boycotted. None of those who have yet declared themselves have issued any manifesto.

The "Hartal" was a complete success in Karachi. It appears that some of the theatres and cinemas were kept open. Some people assembled near them, and seem to have tried to induce the managements to close them. It is stated that on their trying to finish off the performances hurriedly, those who had paid for their tickets protested. Some differences seem to have arisen and altercations resulted in certain cases, and some slight damage to furniture, curtains and the glasses. It is not possible to apportion the blame, but the behaviour of the police authorities in front of the Kohinoor cinema where the crowd was largest, does not seem to have been conciliatory, and the crowd seem to have become rather impatient. But fortunately nothing serious happened.

The evening meeting was a very large one, and the announcement of the news of the death of the great leader was received with great sorrow, and a gloom spread over the whole of the proceedings. However, some of the Khilafat leaders seem to have got scared and thought the slight alterations which took place a sufficient ground for not holding the next day's "Hartal". Better counsels seem however to have prevailed in the end, with the result that the people were allowed to show their profound grief by suspending their business.

RENOUNCEMENT OF TITLES.

A number of cases of renouncement of titles and resignations of Honorary Magistrateship are reported from the mofussil but none from Karachi were announced on the 1st of August.

In Hyderabad the arrest of Pir Mahbub Shah has caused a good deal of excitement. But the city and the followers of he Pir are apparently showing self-control, as no disturbance is reported. But the feeling is strong, and a rumour had got about here that Martial Law may be proclaimed. This however was quite false. But the District Magistrate has prihibited the taking of lathis or axes, etc.

PROTEST AGAINST CATTLE-SLAUGHTER.

(From a Correspondent.)

DERA ISMAILKHAN, Aug. 9.

A large public meeting held under Sardar Mohd. Gul Khan's presidenship unanimously resolved to protest strongly against the Central Provinces Government supporting the formation of a cattle-slaughtering company as it will reduce milk and ghee supply and harm agriculture.

The Indian Government is solicited to intervene on economical and religious grounds.

((Continued from Column 6.)

dates are prescribed, does not give France more rights than the Sykes-Picot Agreement gave in the interior of Syria. On the contrary, acceptance by France of the mandate for Syria annuls the claim under the Sykes-Picot Agreement to do what she liked with the coast, and pledges her to recognise provisionally the independence of the whole country, subject to rendering administrative advice and assistance as mandatory until Syria is about to stand alone.

In the reunion of the two zones under native government, with French assistance, peaceful solution may yet be found, and the British Government is under a strong obligation to bring this about. Their diplomacy has been honourable, but has created an impossible situation. The French have no doubt been provoked by hostile propaganda and Bedouin raids. On the other hand, military occupation of any part of Syria by the French is provocation to the Arabs. We must relieve the tension or feel the effect ourselves in Palestine, Egypt and Mesopotam

PLEDGE TO THE ARABS.

BRITISH HONOUR INVOLVED IN SYRIA

PROMISES OF INDEPENDENCE.

The French advance in Syria is a grave departure in policy, writes a correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian." The occupation of Rayek (or Riak) Junction by the French expeditionary force cuts the railway communications between Damascus and Aleppo, the capital and the second city of the territory under Prince Feisul's government. It creates an impossible situation, and if followed up by an attempt to impose a French mandate on the interior of Syria by force another area will have relapsed into war.

The best hope for averting this disaster lies in mediation by the British Government as a friend of both parties. We cannot wash our hands of the problem because a mandate for Syria has been assigntd to France. The Arab Government at Damascus is also our ally, and conflict under such conditions between the Syrian Arabs and the French would make mandates a mockery, violate British pledges on the strength of which the Arabs fought on our side in the war, and immediately increase the unrest and anti-European feeling spreading through the East. In providing for mandates over populations detached from tht Turkish Empire, article 22 of the Covenant lays down that "the wishes of these communities must be the principal consideration in the selection of a mandatory."

Since French subscribed to this she has contradicted it by her conduct in the Levant. The Armenians in Cilicia have been calling for the protection of a civilised Power, but France, though in military occupation of the district, has turned a deaf ear. She has taken no mandate for Cilicia, and has withdrawn her troops to the coast. Now the French force which might have rescued the Armenians is concentrated in Syria ready to impose a French mandate on the population that has gained and wants to keep independence. The districts of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo, thus threatened with French invasion, have been under independent native government since the Armistice and are part of the Arab area in which the British Government in 1915 promised to "recognise and uphold" Arab independence.

BRITISH PLEDGE TO THE ARABS.

Two points about the British pledge are important in the present situation. The first pledge was given to King Hussein, after the defeat of the Turks; but if they had not been promised the independence of the four interior districts the Arabs would never have joined the Allies at all. The Arab national claims are justified by the event. After General Allenby had broken the Turkish army in Palestine the Arab population of Syria expelled the Turkish administration from the cities and set up provisional Arab Governments before the Allied forces arrived. In Beirut itself the Arab flag was run up by the townspeople, and the French flag only substituted later under the pressure of the British command.

In the four interior districts, occupied by Feisul and not by the French in 1918, the Arab flag still flies. Feisul's army was welcomed by the population, as well it might be, for it was a native Syrian force consisting partly of Syrian soldiers conscripted by the Turks who had deserted or been taken prisoner, partly of local Bedouin of the Syrian desert, who set a truce to feuds and joined up under Feisul's leadership. Feisul's army was not only Arab, but Syrian Arab. The Hejazi and Mesopotamia Arabs in it were a handful, and Feisul's Provisional Government in the interior of Syria, though it may be accused of being inefficient, megalomaniac,, and anti-French, can not possibly be accused of not being national. This Government is a general product of self-determination, a genuine expression of the wishes of the vast majority of the population it rules.

The boundary between the spheres in Syria to be administered pending the peace settlement by France and Feisul respectively was demarcated after the Armistice by General Allenby, who was in local command. This line, maintained since then till the present French advance, coincides with the western boundary area within which we promised independence to the Arabs, but it is important to note that it is also consistent with our subsequent agreement with France, the so-called Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1916.

FRENCH AGREEMENT WITH PLEDGES.

Throughout the negotiations with the Arabs the British Government acted with complete loyalty to the French. Two days after the first Arab proposals, made through King Hussein, were known in London Lord Grey communicated them to the French Ambassador and raised the question of French interests in Syria. What we ultimately promised the Arabs had previously been agreed to by the French. The Sykes-Picot Treaty gave France the absolute disposal of the Syrian coast, but provided that the four inland districts should constitute an independent Arab State or States under an Arab suzerain. It also provided that France should have priority in rendering economic and administrative assistance to this State or States, but that did not prejudice the provision for independence. It only gave France rights as against other foreign Powers, and has never been subscribed to by the Arabs themselves, but only by France, Great Britain, Italy, and the defunct Imperial Government of Russia.

Presumably the Sykes-Picot Agreement was superseded by the assignment of mandates at San Remo a few weeks ago, and it is obvious that Article 22 of the Covenant, in which the terms of the Turkish man-

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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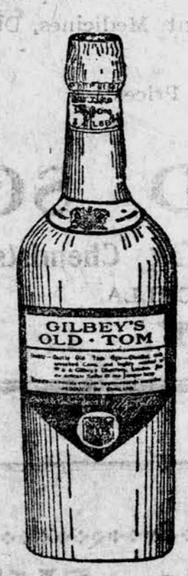

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FRANCE AND INDIA.

INTELLECTUAL COMMITTEE PROGRAMME.

RS. 200,000 NEEDED.

The Secretary of the Franco-Indian Intellectual Committee writes to us.

We have the pleasure to forward you here with for prompt publication the project of the Franco-Indian Intellectual Committee, which main lines had been drawn up a few times back and exposed publicly in our speeches at the meeting of June 19th about "INDIA" of TO-DAY at the Instituate Oceanegraphique de Paris under the patronage of the Minister for Public Education.

Owing to the long summer holidays, our committee is still in a state of organization and will be only fully completed next autumn.

However, in the meantime, we are continuing our work for the practical realization of our scheme.

We must confess that there are great difficulties to overcome for the present time, but we firmly hope that assistance will come from India in dulp time as Indians have realized the importance of the Committee and Institute to promote closer and friendly intercourse between India and France in the interest of science and human progress.

We trust that you will favour us with your valuable co-operation and make an appeal to Indian public opinion in behalf of the Committee and Institute to collect sufficient funds. Technicians esteem that Rs. 200,000 (at the present rate of exchange(are necessary to start with and to secure a special adequate building for both institutions. Most of the prominent Professors of the Universities, famous authors, artists, etc., have full sympathy with this plan and co-operation has been promised.

The program of the Institute and an extract of the main article will be forwarded by the next mail with a list of personalities having already accepted to become members of the Franco-Indian Committee.

Thanking in anticipation for the kind interest you will take in our work. we remain, dear Sir,

Your sincerely
Yvonne Pouvreau writer,
General Organizing Secretary.
Amitava Ghose Assistant
Prof. Karve of Bombay
Dr. Rama of Mauritia

TAGORE'S MESSAGE.

P. S. Melle Y. Pouvreau has just received from Dr. R. Togore presently in London the following message:

July the 20th.
Kensington Palace Mansions
London W.

Dear Madam,

I must thank you very much for your kind letter and for the warm appreciation which you express therein.

I do not expect to be visiting Paris at present. but it is possible that I shall be able to spend a day or two there on my way from Holland towards the end of September when perhaps I shall have the pleasure to meet you and your friends.

Yours truly
RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Correspondence to b addressed to Melle Yv Pouvreau,—1, Place de la Sorbonne Paris ,V or to Mr. Amitava Ghose, 9, rue du Sommerard, Paris, V

AIMS.

The following are the Aims of the Committee:

To reveal to French people the rich historical, intellectual and artistical partimony of India, which many centuries B. Ch. contributed to create traditions.

To supplement French circles with documents and impartial informations about India;

To promote closer and friendly intercourse between French and Indian people by the foundation in Paris of an intellectual centre where both could meet to exchange ideas and learn to understand each other better.

The Committee will endeavour to increase French interest and sympathy for the ancient Indian civilization in organizing literary and artistical performances, lectures in the Universities, colleges institutes, associations, clubs, etc.

The Franco and Indian Committee will take charge of organising receptions in honour of prominent Indians passing thorugh Paris.

Indian intellectuals, professors and students, willing to make a stay in French Universities, Superior or Technical Schools will meet a friendly welcome at the Committee and be provided with adequate informations concerning heir residence and students.

The Committee will issue a periodical publication: a fortnightly or monthly review dealing with all the questions concerning India ancient and modern and Indian life;

An Indian-French subscription will be opened under the auspices of the Committee and its friends in order to create at Paris, by the Sorbonne "un institut des Hautes Etudes Indiennes" (Institute for Superior Indian studies) Hindoos-Muslims with the co-operation of competent authorities, will be organized on the same way as the Chinese Institute for Superior Studies by the Sorbonne).

Eminent French personalities willing to serve the interest of science and peace have promised their high patronage and co-operation.

List of members will be published and as adhesions will be received in sufficient number.

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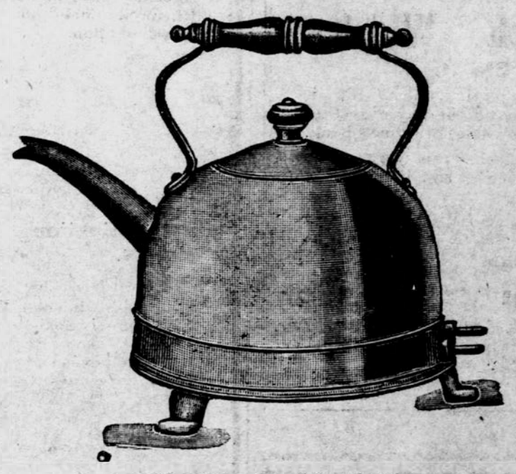

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